



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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THE C. & D. DIARY, 1902.

THE whole of the copies of the new *DIARY* for subscribers in the United Kingdom were placed in the hands of the Globe Express, (Limited) on Monday for delivery. Any subscriber who up to the present has not received his copy is requested to communicate at once with the Publisher. We again desire to call attention to the

SALE-OF-POISONS CARD

which is inserted in each copy. If this card is put into a frame and exhibited in the pharmacy it will be appreciated by the public and provide the chemist with a ready reference to the contents of the Poisons Schedule. A very complete list of unofficial scheduled poisons is given on page 270 of the *DIARY*. We can supply additional copies of the card at 3d. each, post-free, or 10s. per 100 if not less than fifty are taken. Each copy of the *DIARY* also contains

TWO POSTCARD COUPONS,

which entitle our subscribers, their employes, or members of their families, to compete for ten guineas in prizes, particulars of which are detailed on the cards. We should be glad if these cards are returned to us properly filled up as soon as possible, in order that the work of adjudication may proceed.

Summary.

A NEW PHARMACY BILL has been produced in Queensland (p. 947).

UREA in large doses is the latest remedy for tuberculosis (p. 963).

A MAN has been fined 126l. for smuggling saccharin at Hull (p. 955).

COCOA is not chocolate, so a City of London Judge has decided (p. 955).

"PREVENTIVES" are the subject of legislation in New Zealand (p. 947).

AN INTERESTING NOTE on the manufacture of tinfoil is printed on p. 948.

THE spotted Kodak films case has ended in a verdict for the makers (p. 952).

A FEDERATION of the Chemists' Associations of West Riding is proposed (p. 950).

SWEET SPIRIT of NITRE has brought three more Dublin retailers into court (p. 953).

MR. F. M. FISK, as a young man of Detroit, supplies this week's cartoon and rhyme (p. 958).

GLASGOW CHEMISTS are considering the desirability of closing their shops earlier (p. 951).

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL had only routine business at the last meeting (p. 977).

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER reports on three calls, which are interesting, though brief (p. 967).

"ANTICIPATIONS" contains some new ideas and many old ones. We deal with the book on p. 962.

THE FIRST EDITORIAL is a Christmas message to the benevolent and those who should be (p. 960).

MORE hints as to medicine-stamp interpretations are given in our Correspondence columns (p. 968).

MR. D. MILNE, manager of a Lannon pharmacy near Johannesburg, has been burnt to death (p. 946).

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, as Colonial Secretary, has interested himself in the British Pharmacopoeia (p. 947).

THE ANNUAL CASTORUM AUCTIONS in London were held this week, and prices declined about 15 per cent. (p. 973).

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY devoted nearly all its time last week to a consideration of how to value soils with solvents (p. 948).

Is a prescription a B.P. formula? The Portsmouth County-court Judge says it is not (pp. 952 and 963), but Mr. Beck says it is (p. 954).

FURTHER proceedings in the methylated soap-liniment cases are reported on p. 953. The Magistrate and solicitor got on better terms this time.

THE EMPLOYMENT of school-children as messengers has been inquired into by a Government Committee, and we summarise the report on p. 961.

IN A CASE heard in London for delayed delivery of goods it transpired that carriers cannot legally return goods to the sender if the consignee can be found (p. 955).

MR. S. J. ABBOT, Portsmouth, who has been fined for infringing the Pharmacy Act (p. 952), has issued an amusing and instructive paragraph explaining the position (p. 963).

AT the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society this week, papers on Fat-free Tincture of Nux Vomica, the Test for Myrrh, and Otto of Rose were read (p. 965).

THE names of the Prince of Wales's medical staff are given on p. 943, with a sketch-portrait of Dr. Manby, the surgeon-apothecary who accompanied the Prince round the world.

LIVERPOOL chemists had at their last meeting the somewhat rare experience, so far as chemists' associations are concerned, of witnessing physiological experiments on animals (p. 949).

MR. GEORGE JACKSON and Mr. George Brown have been elected direct representatives for England on the Medical Council (p. 942), and Dr. Wm. Bruce for Scotland (p. 945).

BUSINESS is dull in Mincing Lane, and likely to be so for the remainder of the year. Quinine is again lower in second-hands. Saffron is higher. Morphine is easier. Japanese dementholised peppermint oil is firmer, and cascara sagrada, golden seal, senega are offering at slightly easier rates. Potashes have advanced again, cod-liver oil tends upward, and shellac is lower (p. 973).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Monday, December 23, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, January 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

Prizes for Progress.

In addition to the first and second prizes already promised to the students who make the two highest aggregates of marks in the six monthly competitions from November, 1901, to April, 1902, we now announce two prizes of books to be awarded to competitors who show the steadiest progress upwards during the six months. These prizes will be an incentive to a class of students who cannot hope to take first or second prize in the tournament, and they will, in a measure, reward perseverance. We propose that the marks attained in the two tournament competitions that have already taken place shall be taken to indicate the position of competitors at the start, and that the prizes shall be awarded to the two students whose marks in the four remaining competitions (beginning with that announced above) show the greatest proportional advance from that position. In this case the value of the prizes will be determined by the merit of the winners.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A Treasury notice in the *London Gazette* of December 7, 1901, prohibits the use in beer of the chemical or artificial product commonly called "sucramine."

At the Thames Police Court on December 4, a provision-dealer was fined 40s., for selling mustard adulterated with 20 per cent. of wheat flour and coloured with turmeric.

A doctor's dispenser named Edmund Cook was remanded at Mansfield on December 6 on a charge of embezzling 11l. 3s. 6d. from his late employer, Dr. Tate, of Mansfield.

Walter Sharp, colour-mixer, employed in a pottery at Stoke-on-Trent, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for administering arsenic to his wife, daughter, and a lodger.

A Leigh collier named George Hewitt has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to poison his

wife by pouring a liniment of laudanum and ammonia down her throat.

At Sheffield on December 9, John William Carr, trading as a chemist at Crookesmoor Road, Sheffield, was fined 5s., including costs, for negligently leaving open the trap-door of his cellar, to the danger of the public.

Lord Avebury has accepted the hon. presidency of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society, which has been formed by the amalgamation of the Chemists' Managers' Association and the Chemists' Assistants' Union.

Bertram Arthur Hamp (35), chemist's assistant, died at Wolverhampton General Hospital on November 6, from injuries resulting from a fall. Deceased was the brother of a local chemist and of the Deputy-Mayor of Wolverhampton.

At Southampton Police Court James Cullen, a seaman on the *Kinfauns Castle*, has been sent to prison for two months with hard labour for breaking a sheet of plate glass, valued at 25s., in the shop-front of Mr. William Bates, chemist, of Oxford Street, Southampton.

It is stated that the Royal Commission on arsenical poisoning, which is presided over by Lord Kelvin, will not resume its sittings until a date approximating the opening of Parliament. A considerable quantity of evidence has been tendered during the recess.

The members of the Drug Club dined together at the Prince's Restaurant, W., on Tuesday, December 10. In the course of the evening Mr. F. Harwood Lescher vacated the presidential chair in favour of Mr. John J. Evans, J.P., of Liverpool. Mr. Chas. Umney was elected Vice-President, and Mr. J. C. Umney continues his duties as Secretary.

At Preston County Court on December 3, William Pemberton, chemist, obtained judgment from Joseph William Walmsley, drug-store keeper, Lancaster Road, Preston, for 17s.—a week's wages—in lieu of notice. Plaintiff, when he entered the employ of the defendant, was to have 11s. a week in wages, and defendant was to provide him with dinner and tea.

In August last Mrs. Helena Paget was ordered to pay 3l. 3s. costs for using a description implying that she was registered under the Dentists Act on the understanding that that sum would be reduced to 2s. if the case were not taken to a higher court. There has been no appeal, and the reduction as mentioned was granted at Bow Street on December 10. The offending name-plate, bearing the words "Eskell Paget Dental Company," is to be removed, and the summons has been withdrawn.

General Medical Council Election.

The result of the poll for the election of two direct representatives for England is as follows:—Mr. George Jackson, Plymouth, 6,518; Mr. George Brown, London, 5,569; Dr. S. Woodcock, Manchester, 3,161; Dr. C. W. Hayward, Liverpool, 1,385.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

At the examination held in November there were thirty-nine candidates, of whom fifteen passed the whole examination, and only five failed to pass in any subject. The name of Mr. Ivor Reginald Phillips, chemist and druggist, occurs in the list of successful candidates.

Lamps, Signs, and Blinds.

At the meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday December 10, on the report of the Building Act Committee regarding the new by-laws, Mr. Goddard Clarke (chairman of the committee), stated that copies of the draft by-laws as to lamps, blinds, and other constructions overhanging pavements had been submitted to the metropolitan borough councils for their observations, and the committee hoped to bring up a report after the Christmas recess, and put the Council in a position to discuss the proposed by-laws. He wished to mention that the committee had been compelled to consider the necessity of new by-laws from the frequent disputes which occur with regard to these projections, but there is no idea of putting forward the draft as in any way a final proposal.

The Prince of Wales's Medical Staff.

The *London Gazette* of December 7 notifies that the Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments to his household:—

Physicians in Ordinary.—Sir William H. Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., Sir James Reid, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D., and Sir Francis H. Laking, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary.—Sir Frederick Treves, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S., and H. W. Allingham, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Physicians.—Robert W. Burnet, Esq., M.D., and Samuel J. Cee, Esq., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to his Royal Highness's Household in Ordinary.—Sir Francis H. Laking, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and to the Household at Sandringham.—Alan R. Manby, Esq., M.V.O., M.D.

Chemist and Druggist.—Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire.



This is a sketch of Dr. Manby in his dispensary on the train which carried the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall across Canada. The sketch was made in Manitoba by Mr. A. Pearce, who, as an artist, accompanied the royal tourists. Dr. Manby was surgeon-apothecary on the tour. He is in practice at East Rudham, Norfolk, and also has a residence at West Newton House, Sandringham. He is a Guy's man, and took his L.S.A. in 1869, following it the year after with M.R.C.S.E. In 1888 he graduated M.D. at Durham. He is an active man in medical matters apart from his private practice, and a writer.

The Alleged "Long Firm."

James Hodges (54), agent, Henry Chas. Bedding (34), dispenser, and Christian R. Lea (52), dispenser, again appeared at Worship Street Police Court on December 9, charged with conspiracy to defraud, and with obtaining goods by false pretences and with intent to defraud. Mr. Arthur Gill, barrister, now prosecuted for the Treasury. A traveller in the employment of the Climax Sanitary Company deposed that he supplied to Sinclair & Co., at the Mare Street shop in July last liquid disinfectants and tissue-paper to the value of 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Lea was in the shop when he solicited orders, and told him that he was manager. Hodges was introduced, and said he was proprietor of the business, and had shops in different parts of London, and plenty of money at the back of the business. Hodges gave the order, and said he always paid cash. Cash at seven days was arranged, but cash was never forthcoming; and when proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court were taken and judgment recovered, the Mare Street shop was found shut up. A licensed victualler proved buying 10 gals. of the disinfectant fluid at, as it proved after discount, a less price than that at which it was invoiced by the Climax Company. Another publican deposed that

Bedding left some of the goods, among which was a drum of disinfectant, at his (witness's) premises in Mile End Road for a night or two, when the Mare Street shop had been closed. A clerk in the employment of a firm of engineers, at Willesden, next deposed to supplying to the order of Booth & Co., at Mile End, in September last, two thermometers and a copper pan, the invoice-price of which was 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The goods had never been paid for; but Bedding, who was said to have ordered and received the goods, pointed out in cross-examination that he was arrested before any application for payment, and had not been able to do business in Holloway Prison. Arthur K. Reece, trading as a chemist at Bow Road, E., proved purchasing goods from Bedding for 6*l.*, he knowing Bedding as "Booth." Samuel Durrant, chemist and druggist, Green Street, Bethnal Green, deposed to buying drugs and other goods from Lea, who called on him and said he had failed in business and his goods had failed to sell at auction. On three occasions purchases were made by the witness for a total payment of 4*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The goods, he admitted, were invoiced to him at about a third the wholesale price, and Lea told him that they were things he had left over from his shop in Cleveland Street. Mr. George Houghton, optician and wholesale dealer in photographic goods, said in July he received an order from "Sinclair's Drug-stores," Mare Street, Hackney, for goods to the value of 5*l.* 7*s.* Five subsequent orders between the August 8 and 24 followed, all on the same headed paper, for delivery of goods to bearer. The bearer signed the delivery-book "P. Bedding, for Sinclair's Drug Company." The total amount of goods supplied was 33*l.* 14*s.*, and he had never received any payment. The hearing was again adjourned.

The Carriage of Liquid CO₂.

The Board of Trade has issued a notice to shipowners and shipmasters stating that they are informed that several British firms are now making cylinders for the carriage of this gas after the pattern recommended by the Committee appointed by the Home Office in 1895 on the manufacture of compressed-gas cylinders. The Board think it desirable that owners and masters of vessels taking on board cylinders charged with the gas should first of all obtain from the shippers a certificate stating that the recommendations of the Home Office Committee have been complied with in their manufacture.

£10,000 Worth of "Mellin."

Mr. G. Mellin has offered to place at the disposal of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London a quantity of Mellin's food, equivalent in value to 10,000*l.*, to be distributed among London hospitals at the rate of 2,500*l.* worth per annum. The offer has been accepted.

A Family of Lecturers.

Mr. J. Davy Turney, pharmaceutical chemist, a prominent member of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association, delivered a lecture on Tennyson's "Harold" before the Plymouth Shakespeare Literary Society on December 5. The lecture was of a most thoughtful and interesting character, and was rendered additionally entertaining by the exhibition of photographic slides of the Bayeux tapestry, prepared by the lecturer. Mr. Turney recited with fine effect some passages from the work with which he was dealing.

On the following evening the Plymouth Photographic Society found much to interest and instruct in a lecture by Mr. E. G. Turney, chemist and druggist, on "The Chemistry of Photography." In the absence of Mr. Turney through illness, the lecture was read by his brother, Mr. F. E. Turney, pharmaceutical chemist. Both were heartily thanked, on the motion of Mr. F. B. Smith, seconded by Mr. J. Cock.

Remanded.

Arthur Medlock (24) was remanded at the Guildhall Police Court on November 29 on a charge of stealing a bottle of malt extract, the property of his employers, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., of Saw Hill, E.C.

At the Mansion House Police Court on December 5, Thomas Duckworth (48), traveller, of Leeds, was remanded on bail charged with embezzling the money of his employers, Messrs. Keen, Robinson & Co., mustard-merchants. The

accused had been in the firm's employment eight years as traveller and collector at a salary of 325*l.* a year, with an allowance of seven guineas weekly for expenses.

Stolen "Patents."

The London Chamber of Commerce is still inquiring into the pilferage of cargoes which has been going on at the London Docks for a long time. The committee which has been investigating the matter finds great difficulty in tracing the robberies and tracking down those responsible for them. For example, in the case of patent medicines effective action cannot be taken until the ownership of the goods is proved, and it is far from easy to prove whether a box of pills belonged to one person or another. It is hoped that the negotiations between the committee and the patent-medicine makers with a view of getting the latter to mark each parcel of goods with a special means of identification will result in bringing the culprits to justice.

Stealing from Chemists.

A boy named William Seabourne was ordered eight strokes with the birch rod by the West Ham Magistrates on December 5 for stealing 14*s.* from Mr. Morgan R. Jones, chemist, 69 Leytonstone Road, Stratford. The boy had only been engaged by Mr. Jones as a message-boy for a few hours when the theft took place.

George Stephen Masters (18), and Ernest Frye (21), well-dressed gentlemanly youths, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Worship Street on December 5 for being concerned together in stealing a cashbox and notes, postal orders, and cash to the value of 90*l.*, the moneys of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), of Bethnal Green, E., with whom one of them was employed. The prosecutors recommended the prisoners to mercy.

Giving Chlorodyne to Children.

At Fulham on December 5, Coroner Drew held an inquiry with reference to the death of Sidney Harmer, 5½ years of age. The mother said the child had bronchitis. She gave it castor oil, applied camphorated oil to the chest, kept it in one room, and administered 5-drop doses of Collis Browne's chlorodyne. She was about to give another dose of chlorodyne four hours after the previous one, when the child got worse and died half an hour later. Dr. James Young, who was called in after death, said chlorodyne was not a proper medicine for young children. He could not tell the exact composition of Collis Browne's chlorodyne, but the amount of the dose should vary. Witness had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found bronchitis and pleurisy. In his opinion the death was accelerated by the chlorodyne. He was certain that if chlorodyne had not been given the death would not have occurred so quickly. Dr. Wm. James Townsend Barker, of Westminster Bridge Road, said he was present at the *post-mortem*. Witness was certain that the chlorodyne had hastened the death. There was an anti-mortem clot in the heart and mucus in the tubes had increased the effusion in the pleura, thus interfering with the lungs and blocking the tubes, and anything tending to prevent the removal of the mucus would accelerate the death. He knew of nothing more dangerous to give a child in that condition than such a drug, containing, as it did, atropine, morphine, and prussic acid. [This is an erroneous statement.—*Ed. C. & D.*] They would prevent expectoration and weaken the heart, as in this case. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure through the mother giving the child chlorodyne.

Glamorganshire Drugs.

The drugs examined by Mr. Seyler, the Glamorgan county analyst, during the quarter ending December were olive oil, tincture of belladonna, Friar's balsam, and aromatic spirit of ammonia (one each), and they "were of good quality in each case."

Football.

Muter's v. Metros.—Played on December 7 at Shepherd's Bush. Play was fast and interesting, but owing to the high wind accurate play was out of the question. The Metros got first through, and looked like increasing their lead, but nothing further was scored, and they led 1 to 0 at half-time. In the second half Muter's got a goal, and so made

the score level, and though each side strove hard neither side scored again. A draw was the result.

The Week's Poisonings.

If we may judge by the returns of the past few weeks, it looks as though suicide by poisoning was going out of fashion. This week only five fatalities and three attempts are reported. In three of the fatal cases scheduled poisons were used—viz., laudanum, chloroform and ether, and carbolic acid. The unscheduled poisons employed by the remaining two were salts of lemon and nitric acid respectively. It is noteworthy that in two of the attempted suicides unscheduled poisons (salt of lemon and phosphorus paste) were used, the other attempt being made with laudanum. In the salt-of-lemon fatality the victim was a young lady named Ellis, living in Battersea; and at the inquest, on December 5, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the Coroner, after minutely examining the packet in which the poison had been obtained, found that the name and address of the retailer had been torn away, and could not be ascertained. In reply to a jurymen, Mr. Hicks said so long as the packet was labelled "Poison," salt of lemon could be sold by any grocer who could afford to keep a chemist on the premises, and this without the purchaser signing for it. He supposed the public-houses would be doing the same soon, and would be keeping chemists. It was only a pity they did not call it oxalic acid, for salt of lemon might easily be taken by some people as something for flavouring their food. But that was the law, and as he had enough to do to carry out that law he had not any time to spare to try and get it altered.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

The Governors of the Masonic Female Orphan Schools, Dublin, have elected Edith A. Reynor, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Reynor, pharmaceutical chemist, Dublin, a pupil of the schools; 3,407 votes were recorded for Miss Reynor.

Mr. Samuel Hooey, L.P.S.I., late of Dublin, who was appointed compounder on board the transport *s.s. Lake Erie*, which left Southampton for Africa during the end of August, is now in the establishment of Mr. A. Adams, L.P.S.I., Ladysmith.

Analysts' Salaries.

Boards of Guardians do not appraise the services of analysts very highly. The following are two vacancies which are being advertised at present:—Swinford Union (with five dispensaries), salary 6*l.* per year; Dundalk Union (with six dispensaries) offers 5*l.* per year. Kilmacthomas Union, on the other hand, asks for tenders from analysts, whose applications will be decided at the next Board meeting.

Not What was Wanted.

The Committee of the Cork Technical Institute last week considered a report from an Inspector who was asked to report on the teaching in the chemical laboratory. The report, however, referred mainly to the dust and furniture, which, the Head-master of the Institute said, could have been as well dealt with by any intelligent charwoman. No notice is to be taken of the report. It was mentioned that the number of students in the chemistry class has increased from seventeen to forty-five.

A Drug-auction

took place at 96 Hill Street, Newry, on December 11, when the stock and fixtures of the Ulster Chemists (Limited) were sold by auction by order of Mr. Hugh Smylie, the liquidator.

Congratulations.

A dinner and presentation were given at the White House, D'Olier Street, Dublin, on December 9, to Mr. J. Refausse, principal assistant with Messrs. J. J. Graham & Co., phar-

maceutical chemists, Westmorland Street. Mr. W. Thompson occupied the chair, and Mr. John Jefferson (Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Limited) the vice-chair. The proceedings were enlivened with songs and recitations.

Business Changes.

Mr. McCaulay, L.P.S.I., Donegall Road, Belfast, has opened a branch at 95 North Street.

Mr. Samuel Carson, druggist, Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, has removed to Ballymena, and opened a drug-shop there.

Mr. W. H. R. Orr, R.D., York Road, Belfast, has purchased Martin's Drng-business on Shankill Road.

Christmas Trade.

Chemist's windows in Belfast are ablaze with rich colours in silk-lined perfumery-cases of every design. Some very handsome cases and other presents are shown in the windows of Tate's Medical Hall, Royal Avenue; Davidson & Hardy's, Castle Place; Nicholl's, High Street; Bell's, North Street; Nichol's, Donegall Place; and Marrow's, Corn Market. Some of the large drapers make very extensive displays of perfumery goods, and are competing keenly.

At the Theatre.

In the Southern Police Court, Dublin, last week, a young man named John Thompson, described as a chemist, was charged with having maliciously damaged an electric light at the Empire Theatre and assaulting the police. Fines amounting to 40s., or, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment, were the result.

Mr. Murray's Business.

The pharmaceutical establishment on Stephen's Green, Dublin, owned by the late Mr. W. B. Murray, L.P.S.I., has been ordered to be sold by the Master of the Rolls, Chancery Division, in the matter of Evans, Sons & Co., plaintiffs, and Isabella Murray, defendant.

A Packer Wanted.

The medical officers of the Newry Union have asked the Guardians to appoint someone to pack and send away a quantity of empty drug-bottles, &c., owned by Messrs. Clarke, of Belfast. The Guardians have resolved to require the doctors to pack their own hampers, as they have done for the past twenty years.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

General Medical Council.

Dr. William Bruce, Dingwall, has been re-elected direct representative for Scotland on the General Medical Council, he having a majority of votes over Dr. Norman Walker, Edinburgh, and Dr. Charles Robertson, Glasgow, the other candidates.

Chemist and Postmaster.

Mr. A. L. Bruce, chemist and druggist, 181 Crown Street, Aberdeen, has been appointed sub-postmaster of Crown Street Post-office in succession to Mr. H. R. Winkley, resigned.

Dispensary Appointments.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Forbes Dispensary held recently Dr. Gordon Lang was reappointed medical officer, and Mr. James A. Mitchell was reappointed resident dispenser. The resident dispenser's report showed that the total number of patients admitted was 1,709, as compared with 1,942 in the previous year.

Early Closing.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association is once more showing some vitality. At the meeting held this week it was intimated that a plebiscite of the members was being carried out with regard to shorter hours, and the meeting decided to hold an "At Home" and

dance in the Cockburn Hotel, Glasgow, in the second week of the new year.

The Fever-patient's Bill.

At a meeting of the Hawick Town Council on December 3, reference was made to an account passed at last meeting, amounting to over 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., for the keep of a boy in the fever-hospital for six weeks. Treasurer John Miller submitted an analysis of the account, which showed that besides sixpenny-worth of milk per day for forty-five days, thirteen tins of condensed milk were supplied within the same period, and the chemist's account showed that the boy consumed no fewer than forty-eight syphons of potash-water. The grocery-bill was of a similarly startling character, and wound up with "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen kippered herrings and a sixpenny bottle of castor oil." Mr. Miller said if he could not get an explanation or the money refunded, it was just possible that he might communicate with the auditor and protest against his passing it as a legitimate charge against the Commissioners.

Personal.

Baillie George Seivwright, chemist, Cullen, has been elected a member of the local School Board.

Dr. Jokichi Takamine, F.C.S., of New York, spoke at a meeting in the School of Medicine, Minto House, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, December 3, when a representative company of medical men was present. Mr. T. Maben, F.C.S., presided, and introduced Dr. Takamine, who spoke chiefly on adrenalin. Professor T. R. Fraser proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Takamine, which was cordially awarded. On Thursday, December 5, Dr. Takamine addressed a well-attended meeting of medical men in the Grand Hotel, Glasgow. At the close of the address Dr. Henry Dyer, formerly Principal of the Tokio Technical College, made some interesting remarks regarding Japan and its progress since Dr. Takamine commenced his student career in the college.

Trounced Him and Let Him Go.

Peter Mearns, a well-known Edinburgh thief, visited the chemist's shop at 118 Spring Gardens, Edinburgh, on September 26. The chemist was making-up a prescription in the back shop, when, chancing to look into the front show, he saw Peter standing behind the counter beside the open till. He seized hold of Peter gave him a trouncing, and let him go. Information was afterwards given to the police, however, and Peter, who has a long list of convictions against him, was recognised, arrested, and sentenced on December 5 to six months' imprisonment.

Newspaper Warfare.

The *C. & D. Coloured Supplement* is properly regarded by writers in the *Weekly Scotsman* as the medium for supplying the wants of the trade. One says:—

Let "C. and D." examine this week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST journal. He will find there that several qualified assistants are applied for to fill situations in Manchester and similar towns, the salary offered being, to begin with, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 5s. There are also two lady chemists wanted; one for Edinburgh for four hours per day, the salary being 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per annum for the four hours' daily work.

The Scottish Pharmacists' dinner appears to be giving concern because ladies are not supposed to go. Ladies have been invited, and they will go too. "If 'Fairplay' read his CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST he would have observed that one of the most successful chemists' dinners of the year was attended by as many ladies as gentlemen." Which is one for the P.A.T.A. There is another small controversy in the Glasgow papers about doctors' shops. It is unceasing, and "could kail het again" chiefly. One correspondent makes the interesting confession that he was wrong in saying that there are no qualified assistants in Kilmarnock, as he finds that Messrs. Rankin & Borland's staff includes several.

SUSPECTED POACHING—A correspondent relates how at Polling, in Norfolk, he asked the permission of a local marsh-owner to walk over his meadows. "What for?" he inquired. "Only to do a little botanising" was the reply. There was a pause while the landowner scratched his head. Then, slowly and suspiciously "not with a gun?"

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A MEASURE OF ECONOMY.—In virtue of a recent decree the students of the Paris School of Pharmacy will be required to deposit a sum to be applied to replacing any articles that may suffer at their hands in the laboratory.

"LES PHARMACIENNES."—A new pharmacy has recently been opened in the rue de Mauheuge, Paris, by a Mlle. Diamantberger, who holds the diploma of the Paris School of Pharmacy. The shop is attractively fitted up, the frontage being in the rather eccentric form known here as "modern style."

ORDER BOXES.—The French Post Office is taking measures to prohibit a system that has been developing among certain pharmacists in country towns, and which consists in having order-boxes placed in outlying districts, where customers can place their prescriptions, these being collected twice a day. The Post Office looks upon this as an infringement of its monopoly, and the pharmacists whose locality was sometimes "tapped" complained of unfair competition.

CARBON MONOXIDE v. THE GUILLOTINE: THE CHEMICO-EXECUTION OF THE FUTURE.—Of late there has been a good deal of discussion on the subject of capital punishment and the best means of carrying it out. A French journalist has requested M. Marcelin Berthelot to give his views on the matter. He has expressed the opinion that carbon monoxide as used by the police for the destruction of stray dogs is by far the best means of carrying out capital punishment.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE.—According to the monthly circular issued by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, the imports of chemical-products to France from the United Kingdom for the first ten months of 1900 and 1901 were valued at 18,156,000f. and 15,580,000f. respectively, thus showing a decrease. On the other hand, the exports of perfumery from France to the United Kingdom for the same period show a slight increase, being valued at 2,198,000f. and 2,383,000f. respectively.

EPIDEMICS.—Professor Landouzy read a report of the Permanent Commission on Epidemics at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, in which attention was drawn to the most recent recommendations of the Commission. Amongst these are prompt declaration of contagious maladies and a proper service of disinfection; greater attention to the quality of water; more complete statistics regarding tuberculosis, alcoholism, and syphilis; teaching of individual and general hygiene in schools and colleges, and special attention to the hygiene of the army.

AN IDYLL IN A PHARMACY.—"As you disdain my affection," said Joseph Georgel, a Paris shopman, to the girl on whom he was trying to inflict it, "I must die," and, tragically drawing a revolver, he shot at his heart. To the surprise of the onlookers he was none the worse. This was in the rue Julien-Lacroix, and the spectators decided that there was something uncanny going on, so they dragged Joseph to the nearest pharmacy to have the mystery cleared up. The pharmacist soon discovered that the bullet was flattened against a thick pocket-book, and then the girl, who was keeping a look-out round the corner of the counter, stepped forward and said to Joseph, "I am yours." The pharmacist thought the scene very pretty, but encouraged the young couple to make room for more profitable customers.

THE DUTIES OF A PHARMACIST.—Professor Edmond Dupuy recently gave an interesting lecture at the Toulouse Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy on "The Duties of the Pharmacist in the Exercise of his Profession." M. Dupuy said that his object was to endeavour to establish a sort of professional code. The practice of pharmacy is of a mixed nature, borrowing its fundamental principles from time to time from science, art, and commerce. As a result the multiple duties imposed on pharmacists ought to reflect all his public and private acts. The professor grouped them as (1) legal duties, (2) moral and professional duties, and (3) social duties. He drew attention to the fact that legally the pharmacien can carry on in his shop or officine no other trade but that of the sale of drugs and medicines. Neither can he keep in stock, offer for sale, or advertise any secret remedy.

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

THE KIMBERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL has received seventy-five applications for the post of sanitary inspector, forty-six of which are from England.

CAPE IMPORTS.—For the nine months ended September 30 drugs and chemicals of the value of 221,690l. (against 183,409l. for the corresponding period of 1900) were imported into Cape Colony.

PATENT.—An application for letters patent has been filed for "improvements in or relating to apparatus for measuring and delivering aerated liquids," by Frederick Sharman, of 171 Lower Clapton Road, London.

NEW DOCTORS.—Licences have been issued authorising Alfred Jasper Anderson, M.R.C.S., M.B. (late of Blackpool, England), and Charles Simonds Storrs, M.D. (late of Reading, England), to practise as medical practitioners in Cape Colony.

TRANSVAAL IMPORTS.—The Customs returns for the quarter ended September 30 show that the value of goods imported into the Transvaal amounted to 906,689l. The importations included apothecary-ware, 19,350l., and spirits, 16,363l.

CHEMIST BURNT TO DEATH.—A serious fire has occurred at Messrs. Lennon's (Limited) branch-business at Fordsburg, near Johannesburg, through which the manager, Mr. D. Milne, was burnt to death. The whole affair is at present shrouded in mystery and few particulars are available. The loss, which is estimated at 1,500l., is covered by insurance. An inquest was about to be held when the mail left.

THE DOCTOR'S FEES.—As stated in our issues of October 19, page 638, and November 2, page 748, the Queenstown Council managed by a legal quirk to avoid paying for medical services. As the result of a poll of ratepayers held at Queenstown recently to declare whether Dr. Sterne should be paid the 210l. he claimed from the Town Council for services rendered as their health-officer, the Council's action was endorsed by a majority of 48.

VISITORS.—Amongst the country chemists in Cape Town when the mail left (November 20), were Mr. N. O. Ruffel, of Kimberley; Mr. W. H. Helmore (of Helmore & Aldridge), also of the Diamond Town; and Mr. Walsh, managing-director of Lennon (Limited), Port Elizabeth. The two latter gentlemen came to attend the meeting of the Colonial Pharmacy Board and the bi-annual examination by the same Board, of which they are examiners.

TRADE-MARKS.—The following firms have made application to the authorities in Maritzburg, Natal, for the registration of the undermentioned trade-marks:—The Anglo-American Drug Company, of 215 and 217 Fulton Street, New York, U.S.A., "Mrs. Winslow's soothing-syrup" in respect of a patent-medicine in Class III.; Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), of Winnington, Northwich, England, "Empire soda" in Class 42 for bicarbonate of soda, and all other goods included in Class 42.

CONGESTION IN THE BAY.—As showing how congested Table Bay Docks really are, several Australian boats have carried the whole of their South African cargo into London, causing the consignees at Cape Town considerable inconvenience and loss. In this connection the following resolution was adopted by the Harbour Board at the last meeting:—

That preference be given to two, or, if necessary and possible three, steamers per week with perishable foodstuffs from Australia, on condition that only such foodstuffs should be discharged, and that the work should be continuous night and day.

At the same meeting the Chairman said that there was no reason why the mail-boats should not arrive on Monday instead of Tuesday morning, as at present, and the advantage to merchants if that could be arranged would be very great, as it would give them a clear day and a half to make up their indents and mail for England.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
November 1, 1901. 6d. per copy, post free.

MR. D. RANKIN, late of Elsternwick, has entered into partnership with his personal friend **Mr. G. Cheshire**, 231 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. The business will be carried on as Cheshire and Rankin in future.

ERASURES.—Among the names of pharmacists which may be erased from the Register of Victoria occur those of **B. A. Nicol**, 397 Hornsey Road, London, N., and **M. J. Todd**, Roslyn Terrace, Sunderland, England. No answers have been received by the Registrar to communications addressed to them.

CONDY'S CRYSTALS.—The judgment in the case of **Condy & Mitchell (Limited) v. A. T. Craven** was printed in the *C. & D.*, November 30, page 889. It should be noted, however, that the plaintiffs undertake not to institute any action against any chemist in Victoria in regard to any infringement of plaintiffs' rights in regard to Condy's fluid or Condy's crystals heretofore committed (October 21, 1900). The defendant is cleared from all charges of fraud.

THE PHARMACOPOEIA.—The Colonial Office are forwarding to the Governments of Australasia a letter, reminding them that the sole right of publishing, printing, and selling the Pharmacopoeia is vested in the General Medical Council, and giving it as the G.M.C.'s wish that any colonial legislation for the adoption of the British Pharmacopoeia should contain provisions for the proper protection of these exclusive rights. The colonial authorities are sending copies to the various pharmacy boards for consideration.

PROHIBITING "PREVENTIVES."—The Premier of New Zealand has introduced a Bill in the General Assembly of New Zealand to prohibit the sale of "preventives." Under the Bill "every person commits an offence who sells or distributes, or exhibits or offers for sale or distribution or has in his possession for sale or distribution, any contrivance or thing for the purpose or with the intention of hindering or preventing conception." Medical practitioners may order and registered chemists may supply preventives in certain cases and Orders-in-Council may prohibit the importation of such articles or stipulate the conditions under which they may be imported.

EARLY-CLOSING SEQUEL.—The Hon. Colonel Pitt introduced a clause in the Shops Bill authorising the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand to provide a rota of attendance of chemists carrying on business in the cities or boroughs of New Zealand, the object being to have some chemists' shops always open. The clause was withdrawn, and the Bill passed. The Hon. Mr. Feldwick has since introduced a Bill, which reads as follows:—

The Governor in Council, notwithstanding anything contained in the Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1901, may from time to time make and prescribe regulations, to be published in the *Gazette*, providing a rota of attendance for chemists in any city or borough in New Zealand.

It shall be the duty of any chemist whose name appears on such rota to have some qualified chemist in attendance on his premises at the hours and on the days set forth in such regulations.

Any chemist failing to comply with the duty imposed upon him by such regulations shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction to a fine of not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—A deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia waited on the Colonial Treasurer on September 11 to ask for Government assistance to erect a college for training pharmacists. The Society has already acquired a site for the proposed building, on which, however, 600% is still owing. A previous Government had promised assistance either by a grant of land or money, but the Society have heard nothing more of the matter. The Colonial Treasurer replied that, whilst appreciating the educational work of the Society, there were many applications of the kind, and the question of ways and means stood in the way. He suggested that the Society let

the Temperance League, from whom the site of the college was purchased, have it back again, as there was a difficulty with regard to the title. If the Society did this, the Treasurer was prepared to support the Society's application for land, and the money returned by the Temperance League could be applied to the building fund.

PROPOSED TARIFF.—The items in the new Commonwealth tariff which interest chemists were given in the *C. & D.*, November 16, page 823. The *C.D.A.* has done a useful service by drawing up a comparison of the existing tariffs in each of the States and New Zealand which importers should study carefully. A large number of articles which chemists use in their business are charged with increased duties, and it is suggested that some representations should be made to the Government on the matter. The Minister of Customs expects to obtain 115,257% revenue from the duties on drugs and chemicals worth 492,369%. The net imports in 1899 were valued at 756,639%, and the reduction is made on account of exchanges of goods between the various States which will now be free. The reduction seems unreasonable, when it is remembered that a much larger proportion of the drugs and chemicals consumed must be imported from abroad than in the case of many other items.

A NEW ZEALANDER IN LONDON.—The following extract from a letter from **Mr. E. W. Giesen**, who has gone to London to study medicine will be interesting as showing the difficulty colonials sometimes find at first in obtaining proper perspective when studying London life:—

You will see by the above address that I am duly housed in the big city, and as I have had two months of it I am beginning to get acclimatised. It is a funny thing that no one here knows when the mails go. I have to keep my own almanac. If I ask at a post-office they cannot tell me anything, and one could cut over half of London before finding a man who had any interest in mails. . . . I am very disappointed in the drug-shops here, even the smart (?) city places are very poor, and the suburban ones are mostly disgraceful. I like to keep some few drugs handy, and have to order anything I want a day before. The man nearest to me is a very decent fellow, but I could put his stock into my old place, and, except for the extra shop-bottles, you would not notice any difference. B.W. tablets, to take an instance: one-twelfth doz. of about twenty sorts make up a stock, and there is an utter absence of American things; they never heard of them. I have not had time to look up any of the wholesale places lately, but hope to do so shortly.

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY BILL.—The Queensland Pharmacy Board has introduced a Bill to amend the laws relating to pharmaceutical chemists. The tendency of the Bill is to make the Pharmacy Board more a State department. The seven seats on the Board are to be filled by four Government nominees and three members elected by the pharmaceutical chemists every three years. The Board may make by-laws with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, prescribing the courses of study, professional practice, conditions of service and training, and examination of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of fitness entitling them to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists, as well as fixing the fees to be charged for "application, examination, registration, certificate, inspection, or other" proceeding. The certificates of examination granted by any University established within the Commonwealth, or any college of pharmacy or other public institution now or hereafter to be established in Queensland, may be accepted by the Board in place of the whole or part of the prescribed examinations. Appeals against decisions of the Board are to be referred to the Minister of the Crown charged with the administration of the Act whose decision is to be final. Power is given to erase the name of any person "convicted in any part of his Majesty's dominions, or elsewhere, of any indictable offence, or of any offence which, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to practise," or "is after due inquiry adjudged by the Board to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect" appeal in this case is to the Minister only. The penalty imposed on unregistered persons infringing the Act does not apply to (1) friendly societies; (2) the legal representatives of a pharmaceutical chemist actually carrying on business at the time of his death who continue such business for a period not exceeding twelve months, or for such further time as may be permitted by the Board, or (3) the mortgagee taking possession of stock-in-trade. The complete Bill is given in the *C.D.A.* for November.

Winter Session.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Thursday, December 5, when the chair was taken, in the absence of the President by Mr. C. E. Grove, F.R.S. There was a long list of important papers, but the whole evening was devoted to three of them. Dr. MORGAN first dealt with the influence of substituting groups in determining the

COLOUR OF THE AZO COMPOUNDS

derivable from the aromatic diamines, wherein he showed that, depending upon the positions occupied by the substituting groups in the diamine, the resulting azo compound will belong to the Bismarck-brown type or the chrysoidine type. The paper was illustrated by pieces of calico dyed with the azo compound obtained in the course of the investigation, and which converted the blackboard into a "study in browns and russets." The discussion, in which Mr. EVERSHED, Dr. ARMSTRONG, Dr. WYNNE, and Dr. HEWITT took part, turned mainly on the differences exhibited by the diamines of naphthalene and of benzene, which, to quote Dr. Armstrong, "resemble each other only at a distance."

The next paper was by Messrs. HALL and PLYMEN, of the Wye Agricultural College, and dealt with

THE ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

Previous to the year 1894 the total phosphate soluble in strong hydrochloric acid was regarded as giving a fair indication of the available phosphoric acid which can be used by a plant grown in the soil under examination, but in that year Dr. Dyer suggested that instead of extracting the soil with strong acids an attempt should be made to imitate the plant, which sends out from its rootlets small quantities of an acid sap, by which the phosphate of the soil is dissolved and so absorbed by the plant. For this purpose he recommended a 1-per-cent. solution of citric acid. Since that time Dr. Dyer's suggestion has been utilised by many experimenters, notably in Belgium and the United States of America, who have, however, sought to improve on his solvent by the use of others, such as acetic acid, dilute hydrochloric acid, carbonic-acid water, and solutions of vegetable acids such as aspartic and humic. Messrs. Hall and Plymen have attempted to determine which of these gives the most reliable information regarding "available" phosphates of the soil, using samples of soil obtained from the well-known Harpenden plots. They found the 1-per-cent. citric-acid solution to be on the whole best for the purpose.

The discussion was opened by Dr. ARMSTRONG, who complimented the authors on the good example they were setting to the older agricultural colleges by carrying out investigations of this kind, which, he added, are necessary in these days when we wish to make farmers more thoughtful—or, rather, thoughtful. Dr. DYER, in the course of a lengthy speech, showed some photographs of plants grown at Yorkshire College, Leeds, in soils which had been deprived of one or other of their constituents. Dr. A. VOELCKER protested against the elimination of all the suggested solvents except citric acid, and pointed out that in certain cases one might be more useful than another. Mr. T. S. DYMOND gave some instances of soils in which the "available" phosphates, as shown by the citric-acid method, were not available at all when tried by cultivation—in fact, Mr. Dymond showed the apparent futility of such research as this. Mr. LLOYD having promised to deal with the whole matter next session, Mr. HALL replied, and was again called upon by the CHAIRMAN to describe a piece of apparatus.

A BALLOT FOR THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS

took place, all the candidate, being elected, including the following pharmacists: Mr. A. R. Bennet, Mr. Harding Bickford, Mr. H. Boyers, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, and Mr. C. T. G. Hermann.

The third paper on the programme was by Dr. F. B. POWER and Mr. F. SHEDDEN on "Some New Derivatives of Gallic Acid," but the agricultural chemists took the meeting

past 10 o'clock, and many Fellows had left, so the proceedings stopped with the soil business.

Reference was made in our issue of November 29 to the

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

to be held on December 12 to propose certain changes in the by-law which empowers the Council to select the day and hour of meeting. Last week a circular was sent to Fellows requesting support for the Council. With the circular was sent a postcard, addressed to Professor Percy Frankland, of Birmingham, on which each Fellow was requested to state his opinion of the matter. To this a counterblast has since been issued by Mr. Otto Hehner, protesting that the memorialists are not unjust or discourteous to the Council.

Society of Arts.

At the ordinary meeting of the Society on December 4, with Sir Dietrich Brandis in the chair, Mr. HERBERT STONE read a paper on

THE IDENTIFICATION OF WOOD.

The author endeavoured to show that valuable information leading to the identification of timber can be gleaned from the anatomical characters of horizontal and vertical sections. The hardness of wood is tested by allowing a steel ball to fall upon a surface at an incline of half a right-angle, and noting the curve or trajectory, which will be longer or shorter according to the hardness of the wood. A decoction of the wood, the reaction with iron, and the ash and aroma on burning furnish other means of identification. In the discussion Professor H. G. GREENISH alluded to the microscopic characters of powdered drugs, and said Mr. Stone's methods would be of service in identifying such woods as quassia at the docks. Mr. STONE, in reply, said it frequently happened that a wood called simaruba was palmed off as quassia, the structures being very similar. He used a lens and the eye in his tests, the magnification of the microscope being so great that woods lost all their character.

Society of Chemical Industry.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

THE second meeting of the session was held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on December 6. Dr. Grossmann presided.

A paper on "Vanadium: Its Extraction and Uses," by Mr. H. P. Smith, was read by the HON. SECRETARY, in which it was stated that vanadium, when hardened, is a metal which might be of service in the manufacture of armour-plates and ordnance.

Dr. GERLAND gave some of his experiences of the metal many years ago, when he had found it in the copper-mines at Alderley Edge, and afterwards called the attention of Sir Henry Roscoe to it. This was as far back as 1872.

The CHAIRMAN said it was many years since he had anything to do with vanadium, but he had worked on it with Sir Henry Roscoe twenty years ago, but had forgotten all about it.

Dr. GERLAND said the amount of the metal obtainable seemed so small that there appeared to be no practical use for it. Most iron ores contained vanadium. It was one of the most extraordinary minerals they had.

NEW YORK SECTION.

THE monthly meeting of the Section was held at the Chemists' Club, New York, on November 22. In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Virgil Coblentz presided. Mr. R. GRANJA read a paper on

TINFOIL AND BOTTLE-CAP MANUFACTURE.

The author stated that there are three commercial varieties of tinfoil, known respectively as pure foil, composite foil, and German foil. Pure tinfoil is made from metallic tin only; composite foil is a mixture of lead and tin prepared by interposing a sheet of lead between two sheets of tin. The two varieties may be distinguished by touching the surface of the foil with a drop of nitric acid. If the foil be pure, a white spot is formed, due to formation of metastannic acid. If the foil is composite the layer of metastannic acid

is so thin that the dark lead surface shows through it, and the spot appears black. Tinfoil is manufactured by passing thin sheets of the metal or metals between heavy rollers, the thickness of the foil depending on the pressure. The foil is kept from sticking to the rollers by allowing soap-suds to drip over the surface as it passes through the mill. This also serves to keep the rollers cool and preserve the smoothness of the metal. Pure tin can be rolled to a thinness of 10,000—that is, 10,000 square inches to the pound of metal. Composite foil, however, can only be rolled up to 7,000. German foil, on the other hand, is made up to 14,000 square inches to the pound. This variety is composed of tin slightly alloyed with some other metals, its composition being more or less a trade secret. It is made by passing two sheets of tin through the rollers at the same time. The sheets are kept from welding together by soap-suds. German foil is distinguished by being bright on one side and dull on the other, the dull surface being that which comes in contact with the other sheet of metal; the surface in contact with the rollers being bright. Bottle-caps are made from composite foil, the tin surfaces of which are hardened with 1 per cent. of antimony. The caps are made in a punching-machine, a number of sheets being punched by the same die. The sheets are prevented from sticking together by soap-suds. After stamping-out the caps are transferred to a lathe by hand, where they are polished with an ivory tool, cut to size, and coloured by hand with various coloured lacquers while revolving on the lathe. Monograms and lettering are stamped after the cap is coloured and polished. This was followed by a paper by Mr. E. V. MACHETTE on

RARE EARTHS,

which dealt chiefly with tungsten and titanium. Tungsten is used in steel-hardening processes, and the tungstates are in demand for x-ray screens. Titanium gives hardness and toughness to steel and a fine lustre to silver, whilst, added to carbons used for arc lamps, it renders them practically indestructible and increases the brilliancy of the light. Titanium is also added to the fertilisers used on tobacco-plantations, as it is said to improve the flavour of the leaf. The oxide increases the brilliancy of incandescent-gas mantles; its strong affinity for nitrogen promises a cheap means of preparing ammonia direct from the atmosphere, whilst with carbon it yields a product hard enough to scratch diamond.

Mr. D. D. JACKSON then drew attention to three species of bacteria—*Crenothrix ferrifera*, *Crenothrix aluminifera*, and *Crenothrix manganifera*—which have the power of precipitating iron, aluminium, and manganese salts from solution. These bacteria have already caused some inconvenience by stopping up pipes used for conveying water-supplies.

Mr. EDWARD KREMERS also gave a preliminary note on "Quinohydrone as Plant-pigments." The colour of oils of the *Monarda* genus is due to this substance, and it was suggested that the discolouration of carbollic acid, thymol, and hydroquinone may be due to the formation of quinohydrone, which when oxidised gives a variety of coloured bodies.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE annual reunion, which took the form of a smoking-concert, was held in the Council Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday evening, December 5. Mr. John C. Umney (a Past-President) was in the chair, and the duties of Vice-Chairman devolved upon Mr. E. W. Hill (also a Past-President). The concert was very well attended; amongst those present were Messrs. J. W. Bowen, E. T. Linstead, E. J. Millard, George Roe, J. C. Stead, Watson Will, A. C. Wootton, and H. Cassin Wright. The committee had arranged an excellent programme. Towards the close the PRESIDENT (Mr. J. W. Peck) proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and to Mr. A. Latreille, who had organised the concert. Mr. UMNEY, in responding, said that he felt they had conferred a great honour upon him in asking him to preside there that evening. He felt somewhat diffident in following Mr. Allen, their last year's Chairman. He believed Mr. Allen had spoken upon pharmaceutical politics. Personally, he knew something about the business and scientific aspects of pharmacy, but he knew nothing of pharmaceutical politics. As an old member of the Associa-

tion he often heard from some of his old fellow-members who were now scattered in different parts of the world, and they frequently referred to the jolly evenings they spent at Great Russell Street, where the meetings were then held. He was glad to see the Association was still prosperous. As the old men left new blood came in, and in this way the Association tended to close up the gap between masters and assistants. Mr. E. W. HILL wondered what he was thanked for as he had had nothing to do. No doubt in the early and noisy infancy of the Association a vice-chairman was necessary to keep order, but not now. Mr. LATREILLE also spoke on behalf of the committee.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Thompson-Yates Bacteriological Laboratories of the University College, on Thursday evening, December 5, the President (Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun.) in the chair. Mr. T. Morris and Mr. J. M. Tallantyre were elected members of the Society.

VIOLET-LEAVES.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH, referring to the use of violet-leaves as a remedy for cancer, said it had come under his personal knowledge that this treatment had been of great value in one case of undoubted cancer. The application of an infusion of the leaves had led to considerable improvement, and the patient was now buoyed up with the hope of ultimate recovery.

THE PRESIDENT said he had his doubts as to the permanence of the remedy. They were all more or less familiar with the rage which prevailed a short time ago for the employment of red clover for a similar purpose, and prior to that again Chian turpentine and other remedies, all of which had fallen into disuse.

Dr. SYMES said no doubt many of these remedies, though not leading to absolute cure, tended to alleviate the pain of the disease. From his experience he thought that cacodylate of sodium was one of the remedies which at present was obtaining a great deal of favour, and he thought with a large measure of reason.

Professor C. S. SHERRINGTON, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., then delivered his address upon

PHYSIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT IN RELATION TO PHARMACOLOGY.

He defined pharmacology as the study of changes induced in organisms by the administration of inorganised substances which do not act merely as foods. Animals and plants alike are cells or colonies of cells, which exhibit the operations of absorbing foods and excreting products, and the pharmacologist has to deal with the changes which are produced in complex organisms by the administration of drugs. This is attended with a large measure of risk when the factors are not definitely ascertained, and has led to very slow advance in this direction of scientific inquiry, partly due to the physiologist regarding it as a chemical subject, and the chemist looking upon it as a physiological subject, while the physician's problem is to benefit the patient. The medical man in a case of heart-weakness prescribes some remedy which he believes to be of benefit in similar cases, and it is of secondary importance to him to know in what particular manner it operates; but it is really of great importance to know how any particular drug acts.

As an instance of the operations of a specific drug, the lecturer mentioned iron, which, after calcium, is perhaps the most important metal in the body, and the only heavy one essential to life. It is largely employed in cases of chlorosis, and it is interesting to follow its history as a drug from a scientific standpoint. It is well known that when employed in cases of blood-poverty in many instances the effect has been entirely satisfactory, but not in all, and it has therefore been suggested that the iron simply neutralises the excess of sulphides in the alimentary canal, and thus permits the iron in food to be absorbed by the system and to play its proper part in the hæmoglobin of the blood.

The professor described the composition of hæmoglobin, as it is so far known, and drew special attention to the fact that hæmoglobin contains a very reducible substance, which, upon exposure to the air, in small surfaces makes a considerable differ-

ence to the spectrum of the compound. The spectrum of some fresh hemoglobin was thrown on the screen, showing two characteristic bands clearly defined, but when a second specimen, which had been exposed to air, was submitted to the spectroscope it was seen that the band nearer the violet rays had been considerably thickened, proving that a great deal of reduction had been brought about by exposure.

Proceeding, he said that it has been found that iron is first absorbed by the spleen, then by the liver, where it forms a definite compound known as "ferrin," which undoubtedly plays an important part in the human economy. From this point the iron seems to return to the lower intestine, and is then excreted. Iron possesses considerable affinity for various parts of the body, but substances possessing affinity for one part of the body have not affinity for all. The movements of iron in the system are most complex, and have given rise to a large amount of research.

He instanced cocaine as a drug which possesses affinity for almost every part of the body; in fact, it may be looked upon as a protoplasmic poison, as nothing escapes its action. Chloroform also paralyses all parts, producing a condition which resembles death, as it has affinity for the highest nerve-cells of the brain; and when it is borne in mind that surgeons push the anæsthetic state to an extreme limit, reducing all the muscles to the greatest possible state of laxity, it will be recognised that the importance of its action should be clearly and definitely ascertained. This is a problem for the pharmacologist.

At this point Professor Sherrington called upon Miss Sowton to exhibit the action of chloroform upon a frog's heart. The heart had previously been taken from a frog, and connected with a delicate piece of apparatus, which, by a lever arrangement, indicated the movement of the heart upon a piece of smoked glass. The latter was put upon a tram, which travelled in front of a lantern by clockwork. The action of the heart beating under normal conditions was then thrown upon the screen, being clearly defined by marks upon the smoked glass. Upon the admission of chloroform into the tube containing the heart it was at once seen that a startling change had taken place, as the pulsations gradually lessened in vigour until an absolute state of repose was produced, the indicator simply running in a straight line. Fresh air was then admitted to the tube, and after a short interval the heart began to beat, and finally recorded its movements with as great a vigour as before.

This experiment elicited the heartiest applause. The Professor then referred to the proteids from the animal and vegetable world, and called upon Dr. Grünbaum to demonstrate the action of the snake antitoxin upon some rabbits.

The first was inoculated with cobra venom, the second with the antivenom, and the third with the cobra venom and antivenom. The first died in about thirty minutes, completely paralysed by the venom of the snake. The second, although it had also been subsequently inoculated with cobra venom, lived and was full of life. The third, which had subsequently been inoculated with the antivenom, also lived, and exhibited a considerable amount of liveliness.

This clearly proved, Professor Sherrington said, that the application of the antitoxin before or after the snake-bite is equally efficacious, and demonstrated beyond doubt that the Calmette serum may be employed either as a prophylactic or as a remedy.

During the interval which followed the inoculation of the rabbits and the end of the experiment, Professor Sherrington called upon Dr. J. S. Macdonald, M.A., M.R.C.S., to demonstrate the action of chloroform upon nerve tissue and muscle tissue of the frog.

Dr. Macdonald had constructed an ingenious arrangement consisting mainly of a cell cut in paraffin wax. In this the nerve tissue was placed, and through an orifice was connected with the muscle. The muscle in turn was connected with a recording apparatus, which marked its contractions. Upon an intermittent electric current being applied to the nerve tissue, the contractions were well marked and regular, but when the cell in the paraffin wax was filled with the fumes of chloroform the contractile power of the tissue was rapidly diminished, and in a few seconds the recording chart showed no movement at all, notwithstanding the constant application of the electric current. The audience was then invited to observe the result of the injection of an extract of the suprarenal gland. It was clearly demonstrated by the experiment that the injection of an injection of the suprarenal gland led to a very rapid and pronounced increase in the blood-pressure.

Professor Sherrington referred, in conclusion, to the recent contribution to therapeutics of the thyroid, thymus, and other glands, and suggested that it would be desirable to establish a chair of pharmacology in the Liverpool University College, as he felt convinced that the position of pharmacology in England is not what it should be.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, saying that he felt convinced that if those who were opposed to experiments upon living animals had been present that night they would have seen that there was a great deal to be said in favour of such a practice, as nothing could have been more satisfactory than the way in which the experiments had been carried out.

Mr. T. H. WARDLEWORTH, in seconding the vote, said he was not quite sure that the relations between the pharmacist and the doctor could be actually those indicated by the lecturer. He had been much impressed by all that he had seen and heard, and thought the importance of the purity of medicines was one of the great lessons of the night.

Dr. C. SYMES, supporting the vote, said that he quite agreed with Professor Sherrington as to the importance of the study of pharmacology. He believed that the Germans had excelled in the production of their synthetic remedies largely because the pharmacologist and the physiologist had worked hand-in-hand.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY said the pharmacist and the medical man should be educated practically together, and while they had such a University College as the one in Liverpool he thought it was desirable that medicine and pharmacy should go hand-in-hand.

Professor SHERRINGTON, in replying, said as the pharmacist has to deal with questions of chemistry he is well qualified to judge the action of drugs, and he would not for a moment be one to say that the chemist should not be qualified to know what the result of administering a drug would be. He would welcome anything which would tend to make the chemist take an interest in pharmacology.

Professor BOYCE said that in view of the fact that the Liverpool University College would soon become the Liverpool University, some attention should be paid to the increase of the number of chairs, and he thought that the next chair should be one for pharmacology.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Church House, Dewsbury, on December 9.

The death of Mr. Charles Crook, Mirfield, one of the founders of the Association, and its first Vice-President, was reported, and a vote of condolence with his widow and family was moved by the PRESIDENT (Mr. W. Stead, Heckmondwike), seconded by Mr. J. BARTLE, Mirfield, and carried in silence.

Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant, Leeds, wrote intimating that he would lecture to the members on "Bacteria and their Allies" on February 10.

The circular-letter from the Federation of Local Associations was also placed before the meeting.

ANOTHER FEDERATION.

The PRESIDENT suggested the formation of a West Riding Federation of Chemists' Associations. He stated that he had written to the Presidents of the Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Barnsley Associations, suggesting such a step, and pointing out how advantageous it would be to have unanimous conclusions. Roughly, there are 200 chemists enrolled as members of the seven Associations. The replies had been very favourable. He saw no insurmountable obstacle, and he thought it would be more of an assistance than a rival, as had been suggested, of the National Federation. He intended to reintroduce the matter at a future meeting, but asked the Association to adopt a resolution, which he moved, approving of the proposal.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. BROADHEAD then read a paper on

PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICS.

He said secondary and extraneous matter is so predominant at association meetings that the primary object is often obscured, and in its stead is illogical and incoherent verbosity. He reviewed the powers and privileges conferred upon

chemists, and observed that they had come to be regarded as a class corporation of modified monopolists, whereas they are practically free-traders run riot. He entered upon a defence of the Pharmaceutical Society, and touching upon poisons, said if the Privy Council suggests that poisons not wanted for medicinal use should be obtainable from persons other than chemists, it will be wise to quietly acquiesce and work for an extension of the powers in regard to poisons used for medicinal purposes. They must insist upon the whole of pharmacy. The smallest loophole would be dangerous. Touching upon the proposal that the general sale of patent medicines containing poison should be allowed, and commenting upon the bearing of profits on this question, he observed that it had been said that the chemist must live. That was a fallacy. (Laughter.) There is no clause in the Pharmacy Act making it compulsory for chemists to live. It was an unintentional oversight on the part of the legislators, but it is quite incidental to the primary principle.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. PICKARD argued that one remedy for present evils was to send men to the Pharmaceutical Council from the ranks, and not those at the top of the tree. Unfortunately only those who were enjoying the proceeds of a good business could afford to take the position. He opposed the general sale of poisons for trade-purposes as getting in the thin end of the wedge.

Mr. PORRITT said that the present state of things, if continued, would kill chemists as a class. There is no getting apprentices now.

Mr. BROADHEAD briefly replied, and was thanked.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. JOHN BARCLAY, the President, took the chair at a meeting of the above-named Association at Birmingham University on December 5. Professor C. F. MYERS-WARD, of University College, Sheffield, delivered an address on

SPECTACLES: THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

He explained at the outset the structure and functions of the eye and its parts, and with the aid of diagrams on a blackboard, showed the kind of spectacles necessary for short-sighted and long-sighted people. Though, he said, the sale of spectacles could be taken up by the pharmacist, his own opinion was that the patient should consult an oculist as to the kind of glass required, rather than proceed direct to an optician, however clever he might be. It was essential in all cases to have a clear knowledge of the eye of the patient as well as to know what the precise defect was. The lecturer next explained the causes of the squint and astigmatism.

Mr. Partridge (of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay) manipulated the lantern-views with which the lecture was illustrated.

Mr. G. E. PERRY proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. In seconding, Mr. FREEMAN, jun., deplored the lack of education in the pharmaceutical body, and expressed the opinion that, in the absence of a curriculum, it was highly desirable that lectures such as they had listened to should be given frequently before local associations, so that members might be educated to present-day needs. The trade in spectacles, properly and scientifically conducted, would be one of great value to the pharmacist. (Hear, hear.) Professor MYERS-WARD briefly acknowledged the vote.

Swansea and District Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Cameron Arms Hotel, Swansea, last week, Mr. J. W. Lloyd presiding. The accounts for the year were satisfactory, and a donation was ordered to be forwarded to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Lloyd was thanked for his presidential services, and Mr. Davies, High Street, was elected to succeed him for next year. Mr. John Davies was unanimously re-elected Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. Grose, Harris, Davies, and Arnold (Cwmavon) elected on the Executive Committee. A dinner was arranged to take place in January, but it was not considered necessary to invite a member of the Pharmaceutical Council to attend, as there was no matter of urgency before the country.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on December 11. In the absence of Mr. G. S. Woolley (President) the chair was occupied by Mr. W. Kirkby. After a brief introduction by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. A. W. DUNCAN, F.C.S., gave a demonstration on "Methods of Testing for Minute Quantities of Arsenic." Mr. Duncan said the beer scare had attracted attention to the presence of arsenic in minute quantities, not only in beer, but in various food-substances. The result had been that arsenic was found in many articles to an extent which had not been previously supposed. Marsh's test used to be generally adopted, but Reinsch's test was now more common. Some analysts had carried their experiments to a very fine point, and there had been a straining after arsenic which the circumstances perhaps scarcely warranted. He then described the various methods used by analysts in testing for arsenic, and was attentively listened to. Mr. KIRKBY said that Mr. Duncan was probably the first to discover arsenic in beer in Manchester.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday evening, December 11, when a paper on

DIETETICS

was read by Mr. H. M. HUCKLEBRIDGE, district representative of Bovril. In the course of the paper the author said it is strange, but almost universally true, that when persons stop growing dyspeptic troubles begin, and if adults observed moderation there would be but little work for the chemists in this sphere. Many of these troubles might be avoided by a little thought backed by a little technical knowledge. After briefly describing the organs of digestion, the author considered the effects of what he termed food adjuncts—tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco.

After a few remarks by Mr. MORRISON, the author was thanked, on the motion of the PRESIDENT (Mr. Austin), seconded by Mr. SQUIRE.

Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on Tuesday evening, December 10, in the lecture-room of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy—Mr. J. P. Gilmour (President) in the chair—when a lecture was delivered on "Modern Theories of Solution" by Mr. JOHN LOTHIAN (Principal of the School). There was a large attendance, and at the close of an excellent lecture a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Lothian.

Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association.

AT the meeting on Tuesday evening, December 10, Mr. W. L. CURRIE (President) announced that the question of early closing had been under the consideration of the committee, and the Secretary had in the printers' hands a circular which would be issued to every chemist in the city, drawing his attention to the subject, and asking four direct questions. Thereafter the members (only seven present) considered the federation questions respecting pharmaceutical education—the President, Mr. Maben, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Barrie joining in the discussion.

At the close of the meeting the CHAIRMAN referred to the death of Mr. Dickie, Crosshill, who had long been a very good friend to the Pharmaceutical Association, and moved that they record on their minutes their appreciation of his services. This was agreed to, and the Secretary was instructed to send an excerpt to Mrs. Dickie.

SALE OF POISONS BY PHARMACEUTICALLY UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.—Referring to the General Medical Council's notice to medical practitioners, the *Medical Press* says:—"Public and professional opinion will endorse the attitude of the Council in declaring such conduct to be professionally reprehensible, and no agitation will avail to modify that attitude. It remains to be seen whether it will pay to keep open surgeries with assistants duly qualified to deal with poisons or whether the difficulty will be got over by refusing to sell scheduled poisons. The latter course would be a permanent source of danger to the medical proprietor because any misconduct on the part of his unqualified assistant in regard to the sale of scheduled poisons would expose him to a summons to appear before the Council."

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

KODAK FILMS.

IN the King's Bench Division on Friday, December 6, the Lord Chief Justice resumed the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Rhys Williams against Kodak (Limited) to recover damages for defective films supplied to him through the medium of the Photographic Association (Limited). Further evidence was given in support of the case for the plaintiff, and counsel for the defendants submitted that there was no case against his clients, because there had been a sale to the association, and a re-sale by them to the plaintiff. The company therefore were not liable to the plaintiff.

Mr. Geo. Davison, managing director of the Kodak Company, said his company sold to the Photographic Association as dealers, and allowed them the ordinary dealers' terms. If they had known that Rhys Williams was the real purchaser, they would not have allowed these terms. The company sold millions of films a year, and had proportionately few complaints. In his judgment it was not possible that the defects in the films were in the manufacture. In his opinion the defects were due to exposure to damp or warmth, or both; they must have been badly kept or pressed.

In cross-examination by Mr. Dankwerts, witness stated that dirt would not produce the marks complained of. Dirt would show black in the negative. The Judge, looking at a photograph of some negroes, said that the petticoats of one of the gentlemen showed both black and white marks. The witness said that a finger could not cause the marks in question. About one film in 100,000 showed these marks.

Sir William Abney, a subpoenaed witness, was of opinion that fastening up the films in tins and sending them to a warm damp climate was the best means of damaging them. He thought the marks due to physical injury. He did not call the marks finger-marks.

Mr. Harold Senior, the manager of the defendants' factory at Harrow, said that there was no hand work in making the celluloid or spreading the emulsion. There was in the films produced nothing to show any defect in manufacture. He thought the defects were caused by friction and pressure when the emulsion was exposed to heat, moisture, or gases.

Mr. Gambler Bolton said he had found that in tropical countries it was necessary to put calcium chloride inside the tin to take up the damp. The films should be exposed and developed within half an hour of being taken out of the tin. The defect on the film produced was caused by buckling in the camera, owing to the damp and its pressing against the back.

The Lord Chief Justice said it was not necessary to decide the question of law whether the plaintiff was in a position to sue the defendant company directly, because he was of opinion that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the films were defective when delivered to him or to the Photographic Association, and therefore judgment must be entered for the defendants, with costs.

Apothecaries Act.

ALLEGED UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER.

AT the Halifax County Court on December 5, George W. Pearson, of Halifax, was proceeded against by the Apothecaries' Society for practising as a doctor without being qualified. It was alleged that the defendant at one time was an assistant to a doctor at Halifax. Subsequently he began to practise on his own account, and he had been in the habit of sending certificates of death to the Coroner at inquests. He had attended cases of sickness, and received fees for such attendance, and had for some time acted as Medical Officer to the Halifax Friendly Societies' Medical-aid Society, formerly known as the Halifax Provident Dispensary. One of the witnesses, Mr. George Scott, Clayton, Secretary to the Medical-aid Society, having failed to comply with a subpoena to produce the books of the Society, was severely reprimanded by the Judge, and the case was adjourned in order that the books might be produced.

Pharmacy Acts.

THE UNQUALIFIED SELLER.

AT Newcastle-on-Tyne on December 4, Alfred Holmes, of the Bensham Drug-stores, Cuthbert Street, Gateshead, was fined 10*l.* and costs for selling (1) paregoric and (2) a mixture which contained opium. The proceedings were instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society, and the defendant did not appear.

THREE CHARGES.

AT Portsmouth County Court on December 5, before Judge Gye, the Pharmaceutical Society sought to recover three penalties of 5*l.* each from Mr. S. J. Abbott, of the Drug-stores, 153 Queen Street, Portsea, for alleged infringements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. It was alleged that, not being a registered chemist, defendant had sold poison—viz., tincture of opium—which was part of a prescription he made up. In the second place he was charged with keeping open shop for the sale of poison—viz., strychnine and morphine; but, as after analysis the medicine dispensed was found to contain neither of these two drugs as specified in the prescription, the charge was amended, and he was charged under Section 15 with varying the formulæ of the British Pharmacopœia. On the third count he was charged with falsely representing himself to be a chemist.

Mr. Williams, barrister, for the Society, said on September 17 a Mrs. Speer, acting under the instructions of the Pharmaceutical Society, handed in a prescription that contained, amongst other ingredients, tincture of opium. That prescription was dispensed by the defendant. On September 30 Mrs. Speer again went to defendant's shop and handed him a prescription which contained potassium bicarbonate, liq. strychninæ, liq. morphinæ, and aq. chloroformi to be dispensed. When the medicine which he made up was analysed it contained neither strychnine nor morphine, as it should have done, therefore the information first laid was amended, and it was now claimed under Section 15 of the Act that he had compounded a medicine otherwise than according to the formulæ of the British Pharmacopœia. He urged it was of extreme importance to the public that persons should not go about professing to make up medicines containing important drugs and then leave those drugs out altogether. The third offence was "that he took, used and exhibited the name and title of chemist and druggist," though he was not a duly registered chemist, and it was suggested that he did this by using wrappers and labels which bore the names and addresses of his predecessors in that shop, who were qualified chemists, and thus led people to imagine that the business was still being carried on by a duly qualified chemist.

Evidence in support of this statement was given by Mrs. Speer, who made the purchases; by Mr. Speer, her husband, under whose direction she worked; by Mr. Harry Moon, from the office of the Pharmaceutical Society; and by Mr. Tickle, public analyst, who proved the existence of morphine in the first prescription, and the absence of strychnine and morphine from the second medicine, when the prescription distinctly required both.

Mr. Wadeson, who defended, elicited that the word "chemist" was not to be seen outside the shop, which was styled a drug-store, and Mr. Speer admitted that he had asked for poisons on former occasions and the defendant had told him that he did not supply them.

For the defence, Mr. Wadeson observed that the defendant had certain qualifications, and desired to sit for examination before the Society. He was not, however, accepted, for the reason that he had not served three years with a chemist and druggist. When he went into business at Portsea the defendant was careful to take down everything to indicate that a chemist was there, and he had given notice that he was not a chemist. With regard to the first point his client, as far as he knew, did not supply any tincture of opium at all. As to the second point, he contended that the section under which the charge was brought did not apply, although, supposing the allegation to be true, proceedings could be taken under another section. With regard to the third point, the word "chemist" was not to be found outside the shop, while a lamp bearing the words "Smith, chemist," was removed. The only things the Society had to bring forward were some old wrappers bearing the

word "chemist," and which belonged to the former proprietor (Mr. Foster), and soap, bearing the words "Smith & Son, chemist," which was part of the old stock.

The defendant was called and gave evidence as to his qualifications, which included fourteen advanced Government certificates, an honours certificate for theoretical chemistry, and a first-class advanced certificate in practical chemistry. Also he had been a lecturer on chemistry in London. He had no recollection, he said, of the first prescription, but with regard to the second, he thought that the Society was trying to "catch him," and so left out the poisonous ingredients of the prescription.

In giving judgment, Judge Gye expressed the opinion that there was no answer to the charge of selling tincture of opium. The second charge, he considered, did not fall within the provision of the section. With regard to making up a prescription which did not contain morphine and strychnine, he held that it was necessary under the section to show that a defendant had used the ingredient said to form part of the formula. On this point he considered the defendant not liable, while on the third point—that of exhibiting the title of chemist—he was of opinion that he had not done so. On the first claim he gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the 5*l.* claimed, but on the two other points concerning which claims were also made judgment would be for the defendant.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

GLYCERIN.

At Wakefield on December 5, George Foster, grocer, was fined 1*s.* and 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* costs for selling glycerin which, according to the analyst's certificate, contained 90 parts glycerin and 10 parts water. Defendant pleaded that he sold glycerin as received from Messrs. Brownhill & Sons, of Leeds, and Mr. G. S. Brownhill stated that he had communicated with the makers and found that the glycerin was prepared according to the old standard which was altered in 1898, but of which fact he had been ignorant.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Sheffield on December 6, John Myers, of Thorpe Hesley, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was said to be deficient in ethyl nitrite. Solicitor for the defence said the defendant had purchased the sweet nitre in August, and had always kept it in the window. The case was dismissed on payment of the costs.

On December 5, at the Southern Divisional Police Court, before Mr. Swifte, K.C. Mr. George H. Grindley, pharmaceutical chemist, Westland Row, was summoned by the Corporation for selling sweet spirit of nitre which Sir Charles Cameron certified to contain 1·4 per cent. of ethyl nitrite, instead of a minimum of 1·75 per cent. Mr. Gerald Byrne, for the defence, pointed out that the sample was improperly stoppered, and had evaporated. Eventually Mr. Swifte allowed the case to stand over for the result of the Somerset House analysis, and also for the attendance of Sir Charles Cameron.—Samuel Curham, pharmaceutical chemist, 46 South Richmond Street, was summoned for a like offence, Sir Charles Cameron's report stating that the article only contained 1·45 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. This case was likewise adjourned on the same grounds as the preceding one.

On December 6, in the Northern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, before Mr. Wall, K.C., Wm. Smyth, trading as Ball & Co., 47 South King Street, Dublin, was prosecuted for selling sweet nitre which Sir Charles Cameron certified was an absolutely worthless article, which had never been correct. There was only 65 per cent. of alcohol, instead of 88 per cent. It contained 0·26 per cent. ethyl nitrite. Mr. Brady, for Mr. Smyth, said the defendant's was a cattle-medicine warehouse, where he only sold medicines for cattle. The spirit was bought in the ordinary course of business, and sold as received. The spirit was so liable to evaporation that it was impossible for people to know what to do in these cases. Mr. Rice said that would not account for the water, which Mr. Brady denied had been added by defendant. A fine of 3*l.* was imposed, the money to go to the Corporation.

[Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), who supplied the spirit in this last case, have written to the Dublin papers stating that the preparation was sold as a second quality for veterinary purposes.]

LINIMENT OF SOAP.

THE adjourned hearing against Parkes' Drug-stores (Limited) for selling methylated liniment of soap was resumed at the Clerkenwell Court on December 11. At the outset the prosecution stated that a 4-oz. bottle of the liniment was obtained by the inspector, for which 1*s.* was paid. This statement was objected to by Mr. Beck (for the defendants), who said a 6-oz. bottle was sold. The inspector and the woman who made the purchase were each put in the box and re-examined, but neither they nor Dr. Teed, who was also present, could say for certain whether a 4-oz. or a 6-oz. bottle had been supplied. Mr. D'Eyncourt considered the point an important one as having direct bearing on the question of price charged, and the prosecution promised to have the original bottle produced.

Mr. Beck said the points he would take would be that there was no sale to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that the B.P. was not a standard for all purposes. It was a *prima facie* standard but was not the commercial standard. Mr. D'Eyncourt here directed his attention to Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, but Mr. Beck pointed out that the section dealt solely with the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, and had nothing to do with domestic remedies. Another point taken by Mr. Beck was that it was open to the prosecution to give evidence of the harm to the purchaser, which they had not done, and he submitted further that the analyst's certificate did not accurately state the result of the analysis in that the foreign ingredients alleged to be present were not indicated. He also took the formal objection that the defendants, being a limited-liability company, could not be convicted under the Acts. In reply to the Magistrate, he said he would go on all these points, but principally on the fact that there had been no prejudice to the purchaser.

In support of this contention he called Dr. J. C. Thresh, who said he had had over thirty-five years' experience of the manufacture and use of soap-liniment. Opodeldoc, said Dr. Thresh, had been for a great number of years a very popular remedy for bruises and sprains. When he first knew it the only article really sold was made with methylated spirit, but after the publication of the first British Pharmacopœia chemists always supplied the rectified liniment in dispensing. He then detailed the use of the alcohol in the liniment (merely to act as a solvent for the oil and the camphor) and the composition of methylated spirit. The use of methylated spirit in the preparation of liniment of soap does not, in his opinion, affect the medicinal properties of the article in the slightest degree. Its use is permitted by the Inland Revenue authorities for other liniments besides soap, and he had reason to believe that almost all hospitals use the methylated liniment, and most surgeons who do their own dispensing. To use the rectified liniment in hospitals or public charities would, he considered, be a waste of public money. His experience, both as a chemist and a doctor, led him to believe that there is ten times the amount of soap-liniment sold over the counter to what is prescribed. The rectified liniment is generally sold at 4*d.* an oz. and the methylated at 2*d.* an oz.

Cross-examined: Dr. Thresh said if asked for liniment of soap, B.P., it would be wrong to supply the methylated article. If the question of expense were left out, the Pharmacopœia would be the better article to supply, but only for sentimental reasons. In the B.P. rectified spirit is used in many preparations, but only in few cases (such as in the liniments he had mentioned) would it be safe to use methylated spirit.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: But if the Pharmacopœia is no guide for popular remedies, what is the guide to the chemist?

Dr. Thresh: There is no other guide, except popular recipes.

Continuing, he said there were a large number of things, other than drugs, in the B.P. for which the Pharmacopœia could not possibly be a standard—such as figs, for instance. Mr. Bramall said if a chemist were asked for starch, would he not be expected to supply the B.P. article? but the Magistrate, interposing, said the B.P. could scarcely be the standard for these, or such things as sherry.

Dr. J. O. Brookhouse, physician to the Nottingham General Hospital, gave corroborative evidence of his forty-years' experience in the use of methylated soap-liniment and its equal medicinal properties to that of the rectified liniment. Dr. Brookhouse went farther than Dr. Thresh, however, for he asserted positively as his opinion that methylated preparations, even if taken internally, would not have the slightest injurious effect on the human body. On purely physiological grounds it would do no harm. In the course of an amusing cross-examination, to which the doctor was quite equal, he stated that he had never prescribed methylated preparations himself, nor had he taken any—"I do not take physic at all," he said, much to the amusement of the Court, but he was convinced that the majority of people would not be able to differentiate between the two liniments. Questioned as to why the medical men who compiled the *Pharmacopœia* had ordered that rectified spirit should be used, he said he thought it was probably more for sentimental reasons than otherwise, or because they did not know any better.

Dr. James Edmunds, for twenty-seven years medical officer and public analyst for St. James's, followed. He agreed in the main with the evidence of the previous witnesses, and while a medical officer he certainly should never have advised a prosecution like that under question. He agreed to a certain extent with Dr. Brookhouse as to the harmless effect of methylated spirit taken internally, as he had known people who got drunk on it regularly for several years, and they seemed no worse than the ordinary alcohol-drinker. He imagined that the compilers of the B.P. inserted the proviso that rectified spirit was to be used in liniment of soap and other liniments, more because of their pharmaceutical ignorance than anything else, and he was sorry to say there were a great many physicians who were pharmaceutically ignorant. Mr. Bramall proceeded to take Dr. Edmunds through the names of the B.P. Committee *seriatim* (beginning with Sir Richard Quain), asking him whether they were pharmaceutically ignorant. Sir Richard Quain, Dr. Edmunds thought, probably did not know the rectified from the methylated liniment. Dr. Attbill and Dr. Leech he knew nothing of. Mr. Brudenell Carter, he thought, would likewise know very little about it.

"But he is an eminent medical man," protested Mr. Bramall.

"He is an eminent oculist," retorted Dr. Edmunds.

When he came to Sir Dyce Duckworth, the Magistrate stopped further queries of that description, and Mr. Beck then called in succession Dr. John Jeffries, resident medical officer of the Royal Free Hospital; Dr. Mickle, of Commercial Road; and Dr. Krœnig-Ryan, of the Paddington General Dispensary. Dr. Jeffries said nothing but the methylated-liniment was used either in King's College Hospital or the Royal Free Hospital, and he had prescribed a methylated preparation for internal use, with no bad effect. In reply to the Magistrate, Dr. Mickle said he considered it would be quite proper for an ordinary chemist "such as a cash-chemist" to supply the methylated article, when asked for over the counter. A point made by Mr. Bramall with a previous witness was that the Pharmaceutical Society being consulted by the General Medical Council as to the publication of the *Pharmacopœia*, were themselves evidently responsible for the liniment being officially made with rectified spirit, but Dr. Mickle, in his examination, said he believed that a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society was the means of getting the methylated liniments made allowable by the Inland Revenue authorities. Mr. Beck intimated that he had several chemist-witnesses to call as to the commercial use of the article, and the case was adjourned until January 10.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on December 11, Mr. Beck, solicitor, on behalf of Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Limited, handed in notices of appeal against Mr. D'Eyncourt's conviction of a fine of 20*l.*, and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs, for selling methylated liniment of soap.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: These notices are asking for a case, I understand. That is upon the conviction of last Saturday week.

Mr. Beck: Yes.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I see that one of the grounds is that I refused to receive evidence.

Mr. Peck: Yes.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Upon the previous occasion I said I would not receive evidence, but I reconsidered the matter the same day and said I would.

Mr. Beck: If you will look at the last ground in the notices you will see it says that you, on November 23, formally excluded evidence, and delivered judgment and convicted, and that you had no jurisdiction thereafter to reopen the case. I want to raise the whole question.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I will consider whether I can set that up as a point. I have considered these other points, and I do not see that there is any one on which I can grant your application. Your first point seems to be one of fact as to whether Boots were the owners.

Mr. Beck: It is a question of fact, depending upon the interpretation of the law.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I will consider it.

Mr. Beck: And give me notice in writing?

Mr. D'Eyncourt: It is very hard to say how far the question of ownership or occupation is one of fact or law. I will consider that matter. At present I do not quite see my way to granting a case, but I will if I see a fair chance.

Mr. Beck: I want a case on all points.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: You would rather I refused you altogether, than grant it on one or two points?

Mr. Beck: If you say you will grant it on one or two points, and not upon others, I would ask you for your reasons for not granting some, in order that I might raise the point in another Court.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: You can go by mandamus, and then you can raise it.

Mr. Beck: If you decline to grant a case on some points, I can mandamus you upon those points, and that is what I would desire to do.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: It would be more convenient to have a mandamus upon them all. Very well, I will consider.

Mr. Bramall (for the Borough Council): I should like to be heard.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: There is no further discussion.

Mr. Bramall: I should like to know whether you decide to grant a case or not?

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I shall communicate with you. If I refuse it, I have to make out a certificate showing the grounds of my refusal.

WAS THE SUMMONS TOO LATE?

At the North London Police Court on December 6, the Islington Borough Council summoned Taylor's Drug Company (Limited), of London and Leeds, for selling soap-liniment at one of their branch establishments at Holloway, which the public analyst declared to be deficient in essential camphor, and made with methylated spirit. Mr. A. M. Bramall prosecuted, and Mr. Bonsey was counsel for the defence. Mr. Bramall was about to prove his case—the purchase, the analysis, and so forth—when Mr. Bonsey rose and said he had an objection to the service of the summons, which he would like to have settled first. He submitted that the prosecution was out of time. The twenty-eight days allowed by the Act between purchase of the article and service of the summons had expired. The purchase was made on August 22, and the proceedings were not commenced until September 27. The law said that the summons must be served at the registered office of the company, but this was not at once done. The summons was served at the company's *depot* at High Holborn, London, instead of at Leeds, and when it came on for hearing, Mr. Cluer very properly dismissed it because it was not served. Then a fresh application had to be made to Mr. D'Eyncourt (who issued the summons) for an amended summons. This was allowed, and the defendants were now in court as a result of the service of the summons at the registered office in Leeds. But they were only here by contumacy to the Court because legally, he (Mr. Bonsey) contended, they were not bound to appear, because of the lapse of time already mentioned. The Act very properly limited the time between the purchase and the commencement of proceedings in cases where articles likely to deteriorate in quality were involved. Mr. Bramall said that only a clerical error had been made. The defendants' company had had a ample time to protect themselves against any deterioration. Though the clerk had made a mistake and taken out the summons for High Holborn instead of for Leeds, there was no doubt that the

secretary of the company knew of the summons on the day after it was served at the Holborn depot, because he (Mr. Bramall) could prove that the manager at the Holborn posted the summons to Leeds the same night. Mr. Bonsey: That does not make it a good service in law. Mr. Bramall: But why take such miserable technical objections if you have a defence on the merits of the case? Mr. Fordham (the Magistrate): They are not miserable objections—they are points of law to which the defendant company is quite entitled. Every man is assumed by law to be innocent until found guilty; and he has a right to all the protection which the law affords. Mr. Bramall submitted that the small error of address should not be taken into account, more especially as the summons had been brought to the notice of the secretary so soon; but Mr. Bonsey thought that public corporations taking action against people should take all possible measures to see that they were right in their proceedings. Mr. Bramall might have been correct with his first summons had he consulted the registry of companies. Mr. Bramall: Yes, but I did not come into the matter until the preliminaries had been settled. Mr. Bonsey: That is no affair of the defendant company. I am entitled to take my objection that you are out of time with your service at the registered office of the company in Leeds. Then followed a lengthy legal argument as to the construction of the various sections of the Food and Drugs Act and amendments, and cases and decisions quoted. In the end the Magistrate said that at present he was against Mr. Bramall, but he would take time to consider the cases quoted, and give his decision later on. Mr. Bramall asked if he need bring his witnesses as to the merits of the case when he came again? Mr. Fordham: We must settle the point of service first. But I do not think you will want them. Mr. Bramall: I hope I shall.

Smuggling Acts.

ON Monday, November 25, at Hull, William Stanley was charged with having in his possession 16 lbs. saccharin on which duty had not been paid. William Starkey, Customs officer, stated that when on duty on Spring Bank, on November 23, he saw defendant carrying a basket. He told him that he answered the description of a man who had been offering saccharin for sale, and asked him what his parcel contained. He answered that it was not saccharin, but on witness examining it he found that it contained eight internal packages of saccharin. Defendant then said that no duty had been paid on it, and witness could destroy it or do what he liked with it. He further stated that others were implicated, and he would like a remand. This was granted for eight days, bail being allowed—one surety in 100% or two in 50%. On December 4 prisoner was again remanded to Tuesday, December 10. Mr. H. Wray defended, and said that prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Stipendiary (Mr. J. G. Hay Halkett) stated that he had no power to mitigate the fine, as there was a previous conviction.

Mr. Starkey repeated his evidence as to the finding of the saccharin.

Mr. Wray said that he had reason to believe that if certain facts were brought to the notice of the Commissioners, they might reduce the penalty inflicted by the Stipendiary. Three statements had been communicated to the Customs authorities on behalf of the defendant, and were admitted to be absolutely true. He had two letters, which would in due course be conveyed to the Customs authorities, to prove that the person to whom the defendant was taking the saccharin was in existence and knew all about it. He had a letter in his hand from a person who was to be the receiver, making an appointment, and another letter showing that that appointment was kept, and an arrangement for a second meeting made, on the way to which the defendant was arrested.

The Stipendiary remarked that prisoner knew what he was carrying, and Mr. Wray said that he presumed he did, but there was no doubt he had been the tool of a foreign seaman whose name had been given. He wanted to lay before the Commissioners the information of which he was in possession, in order that the other parties might take their share.

The Stipendiary said that he had power to mitigate the

term of imprisonment, and would fine Stanley the treble value of the duty on the saccharin, 12s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. 10d. costs, or, in default, five months' imprisonment.

County Court Cases.

IS COCOA CHOCOLATE?

IN the City of London Court on December 6, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., M.P., an action was brought by Mr. William P. Van Wyk, 6 Coleman Street, E.C., against Messrs. Spiers & Pond (Limited), New Bridge Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 4l. 13s. 6d. for Fosco's liquid cocoa supplied to them. The claim was admitted, but the defendants raised a counterclaim for fifty guineas. It appeared from the statements of counsel that defendants, as refreshment-contractors for the Military Exhibition at Earl's Court, agreed with plaintiff (agent for Kauf & Co., cocoa manufacturers, Amsterdam) on February 4 that no other cocoa or chocolate than Fosco's liquid cocoa (made by Kauf) should be sold at the exhibition for the purposes of drinking. In consideration of that, and for exhibiting certain posters in the exhibition, the defendants were to be paid 100 guineas, half of which had already been paid. The plaintiff refused to pay the balance on the ground that the defendants had broken their contract by stopping the sale of the article, although they did not sell anyone else's cocoa either. This was said to be due to the fact that defendants had been informed that the sale of cocoa as chocolate is an offence under the Merchandise-marks Act. This point was now debated in the court, and as the Judge confessed that he had never tasted either chocolate or cocoa in his life, reference was made to Chambers's "Encyclopædia," where it is stated that cocoa and chocolate are "much confused commercially. . . . The paste when unmixed is called cocoa, but when sugar and flour, or other farinaceous material, with flavouring matters (such as vanilla, &c.), are added it bears the name of chocolate." The Judge thought they were different, and, in giving his decision, said he felt he was giving it at random, because he knew nothing about the subject. He would very much rather a jury had decided the question. He thought the defendants were entitled to their second fifty guineas. The plaintiff's suggestion that cocoa and chocolate are the same was, he thought, very startling. It certainly looked to him very like a breach of the Merchandise-marks Act on the defendants' part to have gone on selling as chocolate what the plaintiff throughout had described as cocoa. There would be judgment for plaintiff on the claim, but the defendants would have judgment on the counterclaim for fifty guineas, with costs. A stay of execution was granted with a view to the plaintiff appealing.

LAW AS TO STOPPING GOODS IN TRANSIT.

IN the City of London Court on Tuesday, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., M.P., an action was brought by the Sales Company (Limited), soap manufacturers, Peninsular House, Monument Street, E.C., to recover 2l. 9s. 5d. damages for the non-delivery of Fels-naphtha soap entrusted to the defendants, the Great Western Railway Company, for delivery, but which was not delivered within a reasonable time. Mr. Fred. Armitage, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that in March they delivered to defendants a case of soap to convey to a Mr. Freeman, at Stonehouse. The soap did not arrive until July. Mr. Schiller, defendants' counsel, said he would admit that there had been very considerable delay, but that the 10s. which had been paid into Court with a denial of liability was sufficient to recompense the plaintiff. Mr. Armitage said that was quite beside the mark. It was not a question of 10s. What was wanted was to establish their right to make the defendants pay the full cost of the soap. The plaintiffs' case was that, as the defendant company had not delivered the soap within a reasonable time, it was their duty not to deliver it at all. In July, Freeman was no longer the plaintiffs' agent, and, therefore, the plaintiffs were very anxious that the soap should not have been delivered to him as it was not delivered in March when it was despatched. The defendant company could get the soap back from Freeman if they wished, but they would not do so. The soap was not now any good to the plaintiffs as they were not doing house-to-house delivery. They adopted a better plan for getting the soap known by

advertising in the trade-journals. Last month the railway company wrote to the plaintiffs and said the soap went astray in transit; but as the plaintiffs had no doubt suffered some amount of loss and inconvenience, they offered to pay 20 per cent. of the value of the soap. Evidence was given supporting counsel's statements, and judgment was given for defendants. In the course of his statement the Judge said he sympathised entirely with the plaintiffs, but the law was against them. The plaintiffs could not have stopped the soap while it was in transit. The defendants were bound to deliver it to Freeman. Under the circumstances he did not see what the railway company could have done more than they did. There had been great negligence on the part of the railway company in mislaying the goods for four months, and it was quite possible that the plaintiffs had lost money. They might have lost a great many orders in connection with it; as the law stood, however, it was not possible to do anything but nonsuit the plaintiffs without costs to defendants.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re CHARLES GOLDSTRAW, Victoria House, Bilston, Staffs, Chemist.—The public examination of this debtor was held last week at the Dudley County Court, and the case was ultimately ordered to be adjourned *sine die*.

Re HERBERT BAIRSTOW, 264 Barkerend Road, Bradford, trading as a Chemist.—A first and final dividend of 2s. 5d. in the pound has been declared in this matter by the trustee, Mr. Arthur Gilyard, of Bradford.

Re THOMAS PARKIN, Salford, Chemist and Druggist.—The adjourned examination took place on December 11, at Salford Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Dibb (the Official Receiver) said the examination had been adjourned in order that debtor might file further accounts; but the debtor's solicitor had assured him that, owing to the debtor's loose system of carrying on his business, no proper deficiency account could be filed. All that the debtor had done with his business receipts was to put them into his pocket. Mr. Dibb said when he brought the matter before the Judge he would allow the matter to be closed, and the Registrar assented.

Re JENNIE WORSLEY, formerly trading as the "Unecedit" Company, at Dover Street, Manchester, Manufacturer of "Unecedit" Metal-polish.—The public examination of this debtor took place on December 3. The liabilities amount to about 800l. In the course of her examination debtor said the polish manufactured was the invention of a relative named Carr, and was purchased from his executors for 135l. Over the "Unecedit" business the debtor lost 500l., and then the concern was transferred to a company, from which she obtained 600l. and a 500l. mortgage debenture. She then left Manchester, being advised that a married woman could not be made bankrupt. The debtor denied that she was insolvent. The examination was closed.

Re ALFRED McLAREN POST, 96 and 98 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

The first meeting of creditors was held on December 9 at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor, an American subject, is the managing director of A. M. Post (Limited). He came to this country in 1894, having been previously engaged as vendor of a proprietary medicine in America, and here started by selling a cure for gout, rheumatism, &c., known as Post's "C.B.Q." In 1897 the business was taken over by a syndicate with a capital of 10,000l. The debtor returns gross liabilities 7,437l. 16s. 4d., of which 3,010l. 6s. 10d. is expected to rank, against assets 1,050l. 18s. 6d. A resolution was passed for Mr. C. F. Burton, accountant, to wind-up the estate, assisted by a committee of inspection.

Re WILLIAM WOOSTER, trading as a Chemist at High Street, Southall, Middlesex.

Accounts have been filed in this case showing total unsecured liabilities 806l. 7s. 8d., and assets 369l. 1s. 6d. From the Official Receiver's observations it appears that debtor states that he started business in High Street, Southall, Middlesex, in December, 1898, with a capital of between 50l. and 60l. He has traded there in his own name. He was previously employed as a managing assistant to a chemist in Holloway Road, London, N. The unsecured liabilities appear to have been principally incurred in respect of the business carried on by the debtor. A creditor stated to be "partly secured" holds a charge on the lease of the premises, fixtures, and goodwill of the business. This charge was apparently given in December, 1898, and the circumstances relating to the same, particularly as to the rights of the creditors

claiming thereunder, will require careful investigation. At the date of the receiving-order several creditors had obtained judgment against the debtor. The High Bailiff of the County Court, Uxbridge, and the creditor mentioned in the preceding paragraph were in possession. The household furniture and effects on the premises at High Street, Southall, are claimed by the debtor's wife under an ante-nuptial settlement. The causes of failure are stated to be "want of capital and competition."

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Hooper, A., and Paling, A., under the style of Hooper & Paling, Burton-on-Trent, physicians and surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS

Clarke, Arthur Edward, Stafford, late Ashby-de-la-Zouch, surgeon.

Newton-Mason, Arthur Claude Howard, West Bromwich, chemist and druggist.

Wooster, William, Southall, chemist and druggist.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Gill, Joseph, 15 Scotland Street and 103 Ellesmere Road, Sheffield, wholesale druggist. Trustee, Frank H. Whitworth, East Parade, Sheffield, Accountant. Dated, December 5; filed, December 7. Secured creditors, 70l. Liabilities unsecured, 805l. 0s. 5d.; estimated net assets, 261l. 7s. 1d. The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Cambrian Vinegar Company (Limited), Leeds	79	0	0
Corker, W. F. (rent), Sheffield	22	0	0
Eardley, J. F., Sheffield	10	0	0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool	66	0	0
Glasgow Syrup Company, Glasgow	31	0	0
Hanger, Watson & Harris (Limited), Hull	41	0	0
Hill, Evans & Co., Worcester	30	0	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds	100	0	0
Kerfoot, T. & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne	33	0	0
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester	40	0	0
Spillers & Bakers (Limited), Cardiff	19	0	0
Storry, Witty & Co., Hull	15	0	0
Stringer, C., Sheffield	30	0	0
Todd, W. R., & Son, Hull	29	0	0
Waterhouse, —, Sheffield	17	0	0
Wheelhouse & Co., Sheffield	11	0	0
Wilkinson, A., Sheffield	19	0	0
Bankers' claims	45	0	0

Savage, John Valentine (sen.) and Savage, John Valentine (jun.), trading as "J. V. Savage & Son," High Street, Walton-on-Thames, mineral-water manufacturers. Trustee, William H. Goodwin, 24 Coleman Street, London, E.C., Chartered Accountant. Dated, November 27; filed, December 3. Liabilities unsecured, 549l. 16s.; estimated net assets, 367l. 14s. 4d. Assignment upon trust, &c., to secure the payment of a composition of 10s. in the pound, as follows:—5s. January 1, 2s. 6d. May 1, and 2s. 6d. September 1, 1902. The first payment also secured by a surety. Amongst the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Bush & Co, London	45	0	0
Glebe Sugar-refining Company, London	19	0	0
Kilner Brothers, London	144	0	0
Stevenson & Howell, London	15	0	0

TIN has recently been shown to assume an amorphous form, hence is amorphous and allotropic. Tin-plate goods in Russia, especially during the winter, often lose their coating, which falls off in the form of a dust.

THE ACTOR AND THE COMFORTERS.—Mr. Auguste Van Biene was playing at Merthyr Tydvil to crowded audiences, chiefly made up of colliers, their wives, and their families. One night he and his company were much annoyed by the constant crying of fretful babies in the pit and gallery, and Mr. Van Biene resorted to an original, but effectual, means of regaining quiet. He sent to the nearest chemist for some dozens of babies' comforters, and during an interval in the play these were distributed to the offenders, much to the amusement of a crowded house.

New Companies & Company News.

WILFRED CONNOLLY & CO. (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business, *inter alia*, of grocers, druggists, &c. Registered office, 31 College Green, Dublin.

LONDON BOTTLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of dark bottle manufacturers, carry on by Messrs. Ashton Brothers and partners, at Ford's Park, Canning Town. Registered office, 93-94 Chancery Lane, W.C.

SOUTH AMERICA SALT AND CHEMICAL SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 120,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of salt producers and refiners, chemical manufacturers and merchants, manufacturers of soap, &c. Registered office, 53 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

MIDDLEWICH AERATED-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (500 deferred). Objects: To acquire the business of aerated and mineral-water manufacturers carried on by the Middlewich Aerated-water Company, and to carry on the business of aerated-water manufacturers and bottlers, importers and purveyors of foods and ingredients thereof, chemists, druggists, drysalers, makers of syphons, gasogenes, bottles and jars, &c. The first directors are F. H. F. Brauer, J. W. Harrison, H. P. Stonier, and J. C. Drinkwater. Qualification, 20 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

UNIVERSAL REMEDY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of patent-medicine vendors, manufacturers of, dealers in, and agents for drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, oils, perfumes, or other merchandise, &c. The first subscribers are: M. Maller, Palmerston Road, Birmingham, gentleman; C. W. Barnard, 129 Varna Road, Birmingham, draughtsman; H. Wilkinson, 186 Straford Road, Birmingham, clerk; J. Barnard, 87 Grantham Road, Birmingham, gentleman; May Langston, 10 Claremont Road, Handsworth, clerk; C. F. Barnard, 87 Grantham Road, Birmingham, accountant; and C. Montague, 14 County Chambers, Birmingham, specialist. No initial public issue. C. Montague is the first managing director. Qualification of ordinary directors, 10*l.* shares or 50*l.* debenture stock. Registered office, County Chambers, Martineau Street, Birmingham.

JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To establish and publish a paper to be called The Journal of Obstetrics and Gynæcology of the British Empire, and to advance the progress of obstetrics and gynæcology generally. The first subscribers are: J. Williams, 65 Brook Street, W., Bart.; P. Horrocks, M.D., F.R.C.P., 42 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square; F. H. Champneys, M.D., F.R.C.P., 42 Upper Brook Street, W.; C. J. Cullingworth, M.D., 14 Manchester Square, W.; A. H. G. Doran, F.R.C.P., 9 Granville Place, W.; Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., 149 Harley Street, W.; and G. E. Herman, M.B., F.R.C.P., 20 Harley Street, W. Minimum cash subscription, 1,500*l.*. The first directors are Sir J. Williams, Bart.; F. H. Champneys, M.D., F.R.C.P.; G. Ellerman, M.B., F.R.C.P.; W. J. Sinclair, M.D.; A. R. Simpson, M.D.; and E. Malins, M.D. Qualification, 100*l.*. No remuneration. Registered office, 5 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.

BROOKE, SIMPSON & SPILLER (LIMITED).—The liquidators deny the rumours that the business of this Company has ceased, and add that it is being effectively carried on pending reconstruction.

CONDAL WATER (1900) (LIMITED).—The report of the directors covering the period from May, 1900, to April 30, 1901, has just been issued, and shows that the demand for the water does not amount to the minimum quantities to be taken, as stipulated under the contract with the owners of the springs, and no dividend can be declared. There has been an increase of 37,000 bottles in the sales this year.

SECCO FILMS (BRITISH AND COLONIAL) (LIMITED).—Before Mr. Justice Wright, in the High Court on December 7, application was made on behalf of a Mr. Corstorphine to have his name removed from the list. He had applied for shares in the company on August 26, 1899, but hearing nothing further of the matter until October 26, he wrote cancelling his application. His Lordship refused the application as he was not satisfied that the notice of cancellation had been properly posted.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—At Manchester on December 7, a meeting was held of shareholders of this company. The proceedings were private, and lasted from noon until 5.30. A requisition asking for the removal of Mr. W. Thomson, of Manchester, the chairman of the company, was presented, and a resolution in favour of Mr. Thomson's removal was, on a show of hands, carried by a large majority, which was not, however, equal to the two-thirds majority required by the articles of association. A poll was then taken, the result of which was that the majority of votes cast were just over three hundred short of the total required to remove Mr. Thomson.

Business Changes.

MESSRS G. BOOR & Co. have removed their offices from 1 and 2 Artillery Lane to 39 Mincing Lane, E.C.

MR. E. R. MARSH, chemist and druggist, Kilburn, has opened a pharmacy at 6 Central Parade, West End Lane, N.W.

MR. MAX PHILIPON, 3 Savage Gardens, Crutched Friars, E.C., has been appointed sole agent for Messrs. H. Salle & Co., drug-merchants, Paris.

MR. F. A. SPEAR, chemist and druggist, has bought the business, formerly carried on by Mr. J. Barge, at 68 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

CHEMISTS of Dorchester may breathe freely again. Boots (Limited) are not to start there, and have not even been in treaty for premises in Dorchester.

MR. OSWAL DAVIES, from Llantrisant, Glam., has purchased the business of Mr. E. J. Matthews, chemist and druggist, The Arcade, Pontypridd.

MR. F. W. ELLIOT, chemist and druggist, formerly of Eastwood, has purchased this business in Market Place, Bolsover, lately carried on by Mr. J. Walters.

MR. HUBERT GIBSON, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business at 27 and 29 Bridge Street, Runcorn, formerly carried on by Mr. William Edgar Lea.

MR. JOSEPH PRICE, chemist and druggist, of 225 Great Cheetham Street, Manchester, has opened a branch pharmacy in Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

AS soon as the necessary alterations are completed the business of the late Messrs. Belton & Co., 61 High Road, Lee, S.E., will be re-opened as a branch of Hume's Drug-stores.

MESSRS. MANRIEVE & Co., "scientific chemists," have opened business at 42 Oxford Street, W. They announce that theirs is a "Pharmacie Française de 1^{re} Classe," and a "Deutsche Apotheke."

MESSRS. J. M. SMITH & Co., late of 38 Borough Road, Southwark, S.E., have removed to new works at Arthur Street, Old Kent Road, S.E., which will be known as the Hampton Chemical-works.

MR. R. J. EVANS, chemist, 1 High Street, Camberley, is removing to new corner premises which he is building in Camberley, a few doors from his present shop. The fittings are being supplied by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons.

BOOTS (LIMITED) have opened new branch-establishments at 31 Knowsley Street, Bolton; corner of Briggate and King Edward Street, Leeds; and 60 Kirkgate, Bradford. They have also removed from 83 to more commodious premises at 86 Taff Street, Pontypridd.

MR. H. R. W. FORSTER, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mr. W. T. Fuge, chemist and druggist, have arranged an exchange of businesses, the former having taken over Mr. Fuge's business at 70 Broad Street, Chesham, Bucks, and the latter Mr. Forster's business at 105 Canterbury Street, New Brompton, Kent.

AMONG the imports into Rome from Great Britain during 1900 were medicines valued at 374*l.*, soap 137*l.*, perfumery 197*l.*, pepper 3,484*l.*, bottles 45*l.*, optical and other instruments 484*l.*

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



The Adroit Detrouer.

There was a young man of Detroit
Who thought he'd this island exploit,
So a faint "Tantar-ar-a,"
Disclosed cascara,
In a manner reserved—but adroit.

His specialties quickly caught on,
The doctors his writings did con;
They took to his chemicals,
Drugs and galenicals,
Looking for others anon.

His countenance gravely would beam
When they called his emulsion "a dream,"
Or smiling so sweetly,
They stormed him completely,
And clamoured for euthymol cream.

With tablet, or serum, or disc,
He supplied them in manner so brisk,
So neatly and soundly,
They soon all swore roundly
By P., D. & Co.'s Mr. Fisk.

Trade Notes.

WINDOW SHOWS.—Messrs. Ayrtton & Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, with a view to assisting chemists who go in for Christmas window dressing are supplying mounted photographs of twelve British generals on terms which are announced in our advertising pages.

NEW TERMS FOR "OXO."—Messrs. Corneille David & Co. announce that the minimum re-selling prices of "Oxo" are to be slightly raised so as to ensure a larger profit to the trade (16½ per cent.). In addition to the increased trade discount an annual rebate on net purchases, ranging from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent., will be granted, commencing from January 1, 1902.

ST BONIFACE GOUT WATER is being introduced to this country by Messrs. Ingram & Royle (Limited), 26 Upper Thames Street, E.C. The water is the product of the St. Boniface Spring, Salzschlirf, near Frankfort-on-Main, and is noticeable on account of its high lithium content (0.22 per 1,000). An interesting report on the uses of the water is published and supplied to chemists on application.

EXPOSURE RECORD—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., have produced the 1902 edition of "Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record and Diary." From an inspection of a copy of the diary we find that it is improved even on last year's edition. Among the new features are a ready-reckoner for the multiplication of fractions, and an erasable exposure-tablet at the end of the book, upon which the exposures of the day can be roughly jotted down and afterwards cleaned off. As on previous occasions, there are two editions—one for countries north of the equator, and the other for the southern hemisphere; the former is sent unless the latter is expressly desired. The retail price of the book is 1s. Showcards and leaflets to help the sale are supplied on application.

IDRIS (LIMITED).

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Pratt Street, Camden Town, on December 12, Mr. T. H. W. Idris presiding. About fifty shareholders were present, and the Chairman, in reviewing the items on the balance-sheet, said stock-in-trade had increased since last year, principally because large purchases had been made in anticipation of a good season, which, unfortunately, they had not had. As an offset, stock in hand is larger than in any previous year. Sundry debtors stand at 32,000l., as against 37,000l. in the previous year. The past year had been a bad one for business of all kinds, and mineral waters being, in a sense, luxuries, they, of course, suffer first. During the year also they had lost a large contract with a wholesale firm, which has taken to making its own waters. Coal, gas, and particularly bottles, had increased in price. They were paying at least 50 per cent more for second-hand bottles than in former years, and on the total bottle account he reckoned they paid from 2,000l. to 3,000l. more than last year. The rise in tin had also militated against the purchase of syphons. The mineral-water trade had held meetings and resolved to raise the price of aerated waters, but the result had been a miserable fiasco, as some of the members did not adhere to agreement, and it had to be speedily abandoned. A well-known and old-established business, which they had practically acquired, this year had shown a loss, but the directors were arranging a complete change in the management, and they anticipated a profit from that source next year. In reply to a shareholder Mr. Idris said the directors did not think it policy to publish a profit and loss account. Another shareholder wanted to know if "Supercaration" would have any effect on the business. The Chairman said it might have a temporary effect, as the supply of bulk soda water was being well pushed at present, but he had no fear of the ultimate result. Moreover, if any of their customers desired to sell bulk soda-water, the company were in a position to supply cylinders, draught-arm, and all the accessories on better terms than any other company in the market. He did not think, however, that the keeping of soda-water for any length of time in a metallic cylinder was a thing the public would care much about. Other shareholders asked whether preference shareholders had a preferential claim on the reserve fund, and, if so, what value was the fund to the ordinary shareholder? He thought the principle of a reserve fund was good, provided it was invested outside the business. Mr. Idris replied that preference shareholders certainly had preference claims on the fund, and he did not think that the shareholders could have a better asset. Their fund was invested in property in London (in connection with the business), which yields 7½ per cent.; in another property in Liverpool, let at 30l. per annum; and in others in Canterbury and Teddington, bringing in equally desirable dividends. Mr. Myers raised the question of the advisability of doing away with direct agencies for the Idris waters. A case had come to his notice recently, in which an agent could not supply a chemist in business in the neighbourhood and others, whereby the supply of, at least, twenty or thirty dozen of waters went to a rival company. Mr. Idris replied that, except in small places, they were declining sole agencies. The report and balance sheet (particulars of which were given last week on page 927), were unanimously adopted, and the auditors re-appointed.

BORIC-ACID OINTMENT CASE.

THE adjourned hearing of the case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts against Mr. T. H. Tyrell, chemist, 146 Southampton Street, S.E., came on at the Lambeth Police Court on Thursday, when the report of the Government chemists on the reserve sample of boric-acid ointment was put in. It will be remembered that Dr. Teed, the public analyst, reported it to contain 8.3 per cent. of boric acid and 91.7 per cent. of yellow paraffin ointment; while Mr. Martin Priest, for the defence, found 9.4 per cent. of boric acid. The Chief Clerk now read a certificate from the Government Laboratory, as follows:—(1) "The boric acid in the ointment is distributed unevenly. We have taken six different portions, approximately equal in weight, and find that the amount of boric acid ranges from 7.7 to 9.6 per cent. The mean of the six separate determinations was 8.4 per cent. The whole of the remaining sample was carefully melted, and the boric acid intimately incorporated, so as to distribute it uniformly throughout the mass. The proportion of boric acid in the ointment was 8.8 per cent. Having regard to the relative weights, we are of opinion that the entire sample contained 8.7 per cent. of boric acid, instead of 10 per cent. as required by the British Pharmacopœia, 1898." Mr. Kirby argued for the defendant that there is no definite standard in the B.P. for the finished product, and that it was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Magistrate said it was not a serious offence, and fined the defendant 10s. and 3l. 3s. costs.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The General Medical Council

has concluded a memorable session. In resolving to insist that members of the medical profession shall loyally observe the law of the land, the Council has incidentally done a valuable service to pharmacy. But the most notable proceeding at the Council's recent session was of a very different character. By its decision in the case of Dr. Rendall, of Yarmouth, a gentleman associated with the Medical-aid Company, the Council has commenced a campaign against the whole system of providence against sickness, which will not be ended till one side or the other has definitely won. It is true that professedly the Council only disapproves of those sick-clubs which "systematically practise canvassing and advertising for the purpose of procuring patients." But we all know that the ordinary general practitioner makes no very delicate distinctions. He hates the "penny a week" system altogether, and through medical defence associations, medical journals, and direct representation, his influence on the judicial authority of his profession has been growing alarmingly of late years. But

Medical-aid Associations

have been growing in influence too. The poor dearly love a doctor. To many of them he is the luxury of their lives. Then let them pay for this luxury, or if they cannot afford to pay his proper fee, say the general practitioners, let them go to the charitable institutions which we so generously provide. But it is the sense of right to his services which the penny gives which has made the system so popular—and, it may be added, so useful. The subscribers to these undertakings are now numbered in this country, I believe, by millions; a force which the Medical Council has, I suppose, only estimated. If this system is legitimate, it is not easy to define exactly how far its promoters may make it known, or why they should not do so. At the same time, it may be conceded even by unsqueamish laymen that advertising a medical man's ability, and canvassing or touting on his behalf, is not playing the game; it is calculated to lower the tone of professional dignity. To distinguish between such canvassing and legitimate allusions is delicate work, and the G.M.C. as now constituted could hardly undertake it fairly.

The Case brought before the Council

had been specially selected by the Medical Defence Union, and it is to be presumed was the best (that is to say, the worst) they could get; but it must be admitted by anyone who studies it from the full report published in the *British Medical Journal* that the evidence adduced of alleged systematic canvassing was miserably weak, if even it was not entirely rebutted. It rested on sworn declarations made by half-a-dozen women, several of whom afterwards made directly contrary declarations for the respondent. Such testimony, said Mr. Lawson Walton, who conducted the defence, unsifted by cross-examination, has always proved untrustworthy in courts of law. If the Council had found that the respondent's position was a legitimate one, the profession would have gone mad; the verdict was no doubt conscientiously given, but it goes a long way towards proving that the double rôle of partisan and judge is an impossible, or at least an improper one.

The Board of Inland Revenue

has been unusually active of late in regard to medicine-stamp duty, and the illustrative

examples published in the *C. & D.* last week show that the Somerset House authorities are not now content with the wide powers under their Acts which were claimed in Mr. Alpe's time. Before the publication of Alpe's "Handy-book" there was a general and reasonable complaint that the administrators of the statutes interpreted them in arbitrary fashion and gave the poor druggist the unfair alternative of submitting to their dictation or of contesting a case with the wealth of the British Empire against him. Mr. Alpe set forth the official views, and his "Handy-book" did the Department the great service of showing that its interpretations were at least based on reason, and that where the meaning was doubtful there was a disposition not to press a claim.

The New Claims

put forward on behalf of the Commissioners, when they clash with the views held when Mr. Alpe wrote, are of doubtful validity, to say the least. In the first place we might rely, I think, on giving the Board of Inland Revenue an uphill fight in the courts if we could show that it had adopted one view one day and another a year or two later. Judges would be very reluctant to endorse such a method of administering justice. Moreover, I am not at all sure that the Board's new opinions are supported even by the comprehensive statute under which it acts. Take the first illustration given in the editorial article last week. It is stated that a "rheumatic liniment" which "can be recommended with the greatest confidence" becomes liable to duty if so labelled. I cannot imagine why. To describe a compound as rheumatic liniment does not specifically indicate it as for the prevention, relief, or cure of rheumatism. So far as the words go, they may mean it will produce rheumatism. If the Commissioners are going to rely on the letter of the law, we have an equal right to the same literal construction. Similarly, I cannot think that a label directing the rheumatic liniment (for example) to be used "until relief is obtainable" can be construed into a holding-out that relief will be obtained. Mr. Alpe's view was, I think, a sounder one. The "Indigestion-and-Liver-Mixture" label quoted last week, as it stands, can only be said to involve liability to duty by reading a recommendation into the title. Probably one of the Board's claims will have to be contested by the trade, and it is to be hoped that united action on some definite point will be organised. It may be well to point out that since the passing of the Stamp-duties Management Act, 1891, an action for the recovery of a medicine-stamp penalty cannot be carried farther than a King's Bench Division Court—that is to say, to only one court beyond that of the Magistrates. So an action with the Board is not such a formidable business as it once was.

The Cardiff Chemists,

I notice, describe their scheme for co-operative buying as a valuable and remunerative feature, and as the success of the year. Would it be indiscreet to ask Mr. Bellamy, who seems to have organised this part of the Association's functions, to give in some detail a description of the operations thus effected? The experience gained at Cardiff could probably be profitably utilised in many other localities.

"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"

for 1902 has just arrived. It cannot be criticised in this corner, but I may mention that just as it came to hand I was wanting to buy a special drug. I turned to the Buyers' Guide, found my line, and asked for prices within five minutes of the receipt of the volume. What a marvellous convenience to chemists those fifteen closely-printed index pages are! The vast mass of advertisements which the DIARY contains would be comparatively valueless without that section; with it there is no more useful piece of literature possible for a chemist's desk.

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No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	22/ * cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	19/ * cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	21/ * cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ * cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	22/ * cwt.	No. 2 Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	21/ * cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ * cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes).	18/ * cwt.
Finest TART ACID	Lowest Cur. Prices	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ * cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10/ * lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

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A WATERPROOF TISSUE in place of
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GREASE- AND SPIRIT-PROOF.

NON-ADHESIVE AND PERMANENT

Can be boiled for two hours without injury.

Withstands all Antiseptics.

One-yard Boxes or Fifty-yard Rolls.

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The Galen Manfg. Co., Ltd., LONDON, S.E.



Editorial Comments.

Pharmaceutical Benevolence.

It is one of the characteristics of English life that as the festive season associated with Christmas approaches people's purse-strings are slackened for the relief of the poor. The Pharmaceutical Society gives the lead, so far as pharmacy is concerned, by holding towards the end of each year an election of annuitants. This year's election took place on Tuesday, when six deserving men and women were placed on the list of those who receive 50*l.* a year. This was the thirty-seventh election, the first having been in 1865, when David Peart and Charlotte Goldfinch were elected, but during the whole thirty-seven years no list has been so pathetic as that of this week, owing to the fact that the average age of the successful candidates is nearly 74 years. It would be interesting to inquire as to why there has been of recent years a tendency upwards. Out of the first fifty annuitants elected fourteen were under 60 years of age. Since then (1880) 107 annuitants have been elected, and only ten of them have been under 60; also amongst the first fifty were seven persons over 70 years of age, but the later 107 include forty-four persons over that age. There may be some facts known to the Benevolent-fund Committee which would explain this, but we daresay it will be agreed that distress in middle life is due to calamity or loss of fortune; while in the aged it is evidence, in most cases, that the unfortunate have been working hard all their lives to make both ends meet, and have succeeded, but the feebleness of age compels them to give up the task—penniless. If this be so, the drug-trade to-day is harder to live in than it was before 1881, for as there were so many fewer who sought these old-age pensions we must conclude that it was easier then to make provision for old age. In brief, the records of those who were elected this week, are as follows:—

Lady. Aged 67. Widow of a member who died in 1898 after a long period of misfortune. Applicant, by an ailment, is practically confined to her room.

Gentleman. Aged 82. A life member of the Society and subscriber to the Fund. Carried on business for nearly sixty years,

and has always taken a keen interest in pharmacy. His misfortune is attributable to the action of a fraudulent trustee.

Lady. Aged 71. Widow of a founder of the Society, and subscriber to the Fund. Has no relatives or children to help her, and is in bad health.

Lady. Aged 72. Widow of a pharmaceutical chemist, who was formerly an assistant to Professor Redwood. She is permanently invalided.

Gentleman. Aged 71. Connected with the Society from 1869 to 1900, and subscriber to the Fund for thirty years. For many years he acted as a local secretary. Health has broken down.

Lady. Aged 79. Widow of a member from 1812 to 1835, and a subscriber to the Fund for fourteen years. A daughter, who earned 2s. a week, has been obliged to give up her situation and devote herself entirely to her mother.

We particularly wish to call the attention of the trade to the fact that each of these old people has now to be happy on less than 12s. a week. The object of the Fund is to keep them out of the workhouse, but surely the drug-trade can do more than this. Cannot we make an effort to keep them in a position socially somewhat more consonant with the dignity of pharmacy? At present the total income of the fund is 3,225*l.* a year, of which about half (1,656*l.*) is derived from annual subscriptions contributed by over 7,000 individuals, so that the average subscription is less than 5s. a year, and not half of those who are on the Register subscribe. We cannot suppose that there are a thousand amongst the non-subscribers who are so poor that they cannot spare a mite for this the only charity belonging to their calling, and which is administered on the pure basis of necessity and registration of the chemist and druggist, irrespective of connection with the Pharmaceutical Society. A penny a week from each of the non-subscribers whose names are on the Register of chemists and druggists would add 20*l.* a year to the fifty annuities which are paid from the Fund, and would enable the Committee to considerably augment the monthly allowances which are paid to a hundred other poor chemists or their widows every year. Some of the annuitants receive only 40*l.*: it is not until they are 65 years old that they get 50*l.*, and there stands in the regulations this line:—

*No pension shall exceed 50*l.* per annum.*

We should like to see this erased, but it cannot be until the drug-trade as a whole gives more liberally than it does. Meanwhile there are these fifty unfortunate members of our calling, besides those who are still more unfortunate in their failure to get annuities, and others who are in receipt of casual grants—for all of whom Christmastide might be made all the happier. This is the matter which should immediately appeal to the benevolent, and we have no doubt that Mr. Bremridge, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., will co-operate with the charitably inclined who may desire to send them some Christmas cheer.

Employment of School-children.

IN January of the present year an inter-departmental committee was appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the conditions of labour existing amongst wage-earning school-children. The Factory Acts have been the means of regulating, and in some cases of prohibiting, the employment of such children in large industries, and the Education Acts preclude them from working during school-hours, with the result that there has been a tendency towards their employment in occupations, other than factories and workshops, before morning school, between school-hours, in the evening, and on Saturdays and Sundays. Provided they make eight or ten school attendances every week, children may (with a few exceptions) be employed in the streets, in the fields, in

shops, or at home for the longest possible hours, and on the hardest and most irksome work without any or limit regulation. In 1897 a committee was formed to investigate this subject, and in consequence of the serious disclosures then made the present Governmental Committee was appointed. The committee's report indicates that the inquiry has been thoroughly and sympathetically carried out, and the recommendations, although apparently nugatory, are obviously dictated by sincerity for the welfare of the children. In the course of the inquiry 128 witnesses were examined, including School Board authorities of London and the principal provincial cities, School Board teachers and attendance officers, while the committee of 1897 sent a large number of witnesses, and more than one "settlement" in the east and south of London contributed to the evidence. Mr. Benjamin Waugh (Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) stated his views with much force, and Canon Barnett (Warden of Toynbee Hall), Miss Anderson (Principal Lady Inspector of Factories), and Mr. Chilton Thomas (Secretary of the Roman Catholic Homes for Boys at Liverpool) were called as experts. The views of employers were not ignored, and representatives from the Newspaper Society, the Retail Newsagents' and Booksellers' Union, the Federation of Grocers' Associations, the Metropolitan Grocers' Provision Dealers' and Oilmen's Association, and the London Master Bakers' Protection Society were heard. In view of the general results of the inquiry, which corroborate in full the startling statistics of the former committee, it is to be deplored that the Pharmaceutical Society was not also represented, for under "Cases of excessive employment" only two are specifically quoted, and one is that of "a boy of 11 years of age, who, for 4s. a week, was employed for 43½ hours in carrying parcels from a chemist's shop, and, except on Sundays, was practically every moment of his life at school or at work, from 7 in the morning till 9 o'clock at night." The committee found that, in round numbers, 150,000 children are employed at work while attending school full time. This does not include either "half-timers" or "full-timers" under 14 years of age. Of that number more than half (76,173) are employed in or in connection with shops. As their work is mostly delivering goods, and their occupation is generally in the open air, the committee considers that, on the whole, it is healthy employment, except where the hours are long or where heavy weights have to be carried. The worst form of shop-work is that of the lather-boys in barbers' shops, where the hours are longer than in any other trade, the sanitary conditions of the shops are often bad, and the conversation and surroundings are not always desirable—especially in the lower quarters of the town. Reviewing the evidence submitted, the committee considers it proved that probably 50,000 children are being worked more than twenty hours a week, in addition to twenty-seven and a half hours at school, and a considerable proportion is being worked to thirty, forty, and sometimes even fifty hours a week, besides the time spent in school. For an evil so serious to their health, morals, and education, a remedy should be found, and the Committee therefore recommends, not the total prohibition of school-child labour, but its regulation. Although it recognises that the too early employment of children may injure their future capacity, and that even on the lowest ground of financial interest, it is not cheap to work a child so as to cause him to be prematurely worn out, it points out that the strongest evidence has been given to show that moderate work under healthy conditions in most cases will be more beneficial than otherwise. A small amount of employment is of itself a useful part of a boy's education, and many boys

themselves seek the work and enjoy it, often in preference to the recreations and amusements open to them. For those children not affected by the Factories Acts or the Mines Acts, the committee considers that powers be given by by-laws to County and Borough Councils to regulate the hours between which they may be employed, the age at which employment may begin, and the number of weekly or daily hours beyond which they may not work. The committee does not propose to make these by-laws compulsory, but suggests that several general statutory regulations should be provided to stop the grossest cases of overwork. This may be obtained by extending to all occupations the prohibition of employment between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., which the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act imposes in the case of certain occupations—subject to the powers of the local authority to extend or restrict these hours by by-law. It is also suggested that local authorities be empowered to require a simple registration of employed children. The report closes with a few remarks of a general character on the inadequate means of physical recreation for poor children in large towns, whereby light work by taking them away from undesirable surroundings and keeping them occupied bodily and mentally is a boon. Another great want is a system of practical training in manual work, and there is pressing need in country districts of giving a more practical direction to school education.

“Anticipations.”

SUCH is the title of a book by Mr. H. G. Wells, which there has been a big “run” upon during the past week or two. We have joined the crowd of seekers after light, for Mr. Wells is the author of the remarkable work “The Time Machine,” in which the principal character takes a snapshot photograph of the subterranean England of the future with the light from a couple of Swedish matches. More recently, in a *Strand* narrative, he has invented an alloy which is impervious to gravitation, so that a hollow globe made of it carries two adventurers to the moon, where they learn many curious and undreamt-of things. In “Anticipations” (price 7s. 6d.) we are told that “the narrative form becomes [to the author] more and more of a nuisance as the speculative inductions become sincerer, and here it will be abandoned altogether in favour of a texture of frank inquiries and arranged considerations.” Surely “Xrayser” and his imitators will blush at their obtuseness in not creating that lively expression “frank inquiries and arranged considerations!” We prefer Mr. Wells’ fiction to his frankness—his confessions of the impossible to his considerations of the social. He divides the book into nine chapters, thus:—

Locomotion in the Twentieth Century;
The Probable Diffusion of Great Cities;
Developing Social Elements;
Certain Social Reactions;
The Life-history of Democracy;
War in the Twentieth Century;
The Conflict of Languages;
The Larger Synthesis;
Faith, Morals, and Public Policy in the Twentieth Century.

We have read most of it and scanned the rest, and not until we reached the fourth chapter did we realise that the author does not pretend to be taken too seriously. If the book is approached in that spirit the reader may end with the opposite view, which happening, he may become the nidus of a great cult, whose motto will be “frank inquiries and arranged considerations,” for does not Mr. Wells assure us on page 273 that his book “is written to provoke?” Edgar Allan Poe still holds the record in fictional prophecy

in the regions of science. Jules Verne is a splendid second, but we have to reach manhood before we learn that half the time he laughs at us up his sleeve. Mr. Wells beats the Frenchman in scientific seriousness, but in “Anticipations” natural science has little show. The first chapter of the book is not anticipations at all, but mainly an angry historical record of the fatuousness of the railway and the evolution of the motor. There is one idea in it—the use of explosives for motive purposes. This springs from the gas-engine and the petroleum motor, but we get not the slightest notion of what the future motor will be, although the chemist naturally thinks of some light aluminium machine with wheels, and an ounce or so of mercuric carbide to drive the machine and himself from London to Coventry. If Mr. Wells has any fresh ideas as to mechanical propulsion he, wisely perhaps, keeps them for patent purposes. They are not given away in the 7s. 6d. volume. We bought the book to see what speculation in science there might be in it, but there is next to none. A few ideas and witticisms about house-building and housekeeping are in the Social Elements chapter, but they are not so much anticipations as descriptions of things that exist.

Mr. Wells has not written his book in vain. He has discovered that the shareholder is a potentiality which later on may become a new class. But at present it

is altogether too chaotic and diffused for positive defence. And the question of the prolonged existence of this comparatively new social phenomenon . . . turns entirely on the quasi-natural laws of the social body. If they favour it, it will survive; when they do not, it will vanish as the mists of the morning before the sun.

An admirable example of the author's style. He considerably gives similar inconsequence when he writes of “the main social elements of the coming time,” which are:—

- (i.) The element of irresponsible property.
- (ii.) The helpless spersersed poor, that broad base of mere toilers now no longer essential.
- (iii.) A great inchoate mass of more or less capable people engaged more or less consciously in applying the growing body of scientific knowledge to the general needs, a great mass that will inevitably tend to organise itself in a system of independent educated classes with a common consciousness and aim, but which *may or may not succeed in doing so*. [Our italics to emphasise the prophecy.]
- (iv.) A possibly equally great number of non-productive persons living in and by the social confusion.

Immediately following this sapient outburst we come to passages in which uxorious relations are discussed with St. John's Wood frankness, wherein domestic life can only be expressed by the word *ménage*, consequent upon the differentiation of the sterile and the fertile, but as the author elsewhere in the book tells us that the future type of domesticity will be husband, wife, and three or four children, without a servant, we are disposed to consider that the *ménage* is introduced for effect, or to tickle the appetites of the Bohemian. Then Mr. Wells proceeds to tell what “the practical people, the engineering, and medical, and scientific people” (to which chemists and druggists belong) will do. “They will,” he says, “be linked in professions through the agency of great and sober papers”—a class to which, if we may use “Anticipations” phraseology, the *C. & D.* may or may not belong, for we are certainly “great,” and in some degree “sober,” while our linking element is co-ordinate with the drug-trade of the British Empire, not to mention the countries which Mr. Wells disparages or inflates. He forecasts our future thus, after extending the *C. & D.* principle of world-wide circulation to the daily papers:—

Each of the local editions of these world-travelling papers, in addition to the identical matter that will appear almost simultaneously everywhere, will no doubt have its special matter and

its special advertisements. . . . This paper will have, of course, many pages of business advertisements, and these will usually be well worth looking through, for the more intelligent editors of the days to come will edit this department just like any other, and classify their advertisements in a descending scale of freshness and interest that will also be an ascending scale of price. The advertiser who wants to be an indecent bore, and vociferate for the ten millionth time some flatulent falsehood about a pill, for instance, will pay at nuisance rates. Probably many papers will refuse to print nasty and distressful advertisements about people's insides at all. The entire paper will be as free from either greyness or offensive stupidity in its advertisement columns as the shop windows in Bond Street to day, and for much the same reason, because the people who go that way do not want that sort of thing. . . . Many quack firms publish and give away annual almanacks replete with economical illustrations, offensive details, and bad jokes. But I venture to think, in spite of such phenomena, that these suggestions and attempts are made with a certain disregard of the essential conditions of sound advertisement. Sound advertisement consists in perpetual alertness and newness, in appearance in new places and in new aspects, in the constant access to fresh minds. . . . There is little more wisdom in the proprietor of an article in popular demand buying or creating a newspaper to contain all his advertisements than in his buying a coalpit for the same purpose. Such a privacy of advertisement will never work, I think, on a large scale; it is probably at or near its maximum development now.

These are extracts from a footnote which fills three pages. Mr. Wells is strong in footnotes, and he truly says that "Anticipations" would stand a vast amount of controversial footnoting." They say that the first edition will soon be at a premium, but as it is dated "1902" it is safe to discount the rumour.

UREA IN TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Henry Harper gives in the *Lancet* of December 7 a contribution to his observations on the treatment of tuberculosis with urea. Urea has been found to exert a specific action on tuberculosis quite as marked as mercury on a syphilitic node, salicylate of sodium on a painful joint in rheumatic fever, or iodide of potassium in bronchial asthma. The urea used is the synthetic product, and Dr. Harper considers that the nitrogen and its compounds contained in it are the immunising agents in tuberculosis. The dose given is 10 gr. three times a day, increased to a maximum of 60 gr., this being practically $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of artificial urea added to the normal quantity circulating in the blood. The cases not suitable for the administration of urea are: (1) pulmonary tuberculosis where cocci predominate and the tubercle bacilli exhibit a short stumpy appearance; (2) acute military tuberculosis with a high temperature (103° F. and over); (3) gastritis; (4) the last stage of tuberculosis where the patient is dying; and (5) when the patient has a temperature over 101° . Dr. Harper was led to try urea from the fact that gouty persons are comparatively immune from tuberculosis, and it occurred to him that urea might be the immunising agent.

THE POISONS COMMITTEE.

Unofficial paragraphs are finding their way into the morning papers regarding the Poisons Committee. From one which appeared on Monday we cut the following:—

The "Poisons Schedules Committee" is to consider the first schedule appended to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and to report the alterations therein which they may deem expedient; also to consider and report whether a third sub-division might not properly be added to the schedule containing poisons which, whether sold by pharmaceutical chemists or not, should be labelled or otherwise distinguished. The Committee are instructed to enumerate, in the event of their answering this question, affirmatively, the substances which in their opinion, should be thus treated. The inquiry has special reference to the manner in which sheep and cattle medicines, weed-killers and insect-destroyers, are now sold by persons other than pharmaceutical chemists, by whom alone, however, they can only be legally retailed if they contain any of the scheduled poisons, as most of them do.

According to the last official returns—those for 1899—3,000 suicides occurred in that year in England and Wales, a large proportion of which are regarded as due to the facility with which

poisons can still be obtained by the public. In the same year there were 636 deaths by misadventure, the result of poisoning.

This happens to be a fairly well-informed paragraph, albeit the restriction of sales to pharmaceutical chemists is one of those errors that a lay writer frequently falls into. Apart from the proposed third part of the schedule the Committee are also giving attention to the meagreness of the existing schedule, and some extension of this is inevitable. A strong lead on this point from the Pharmaceutical Council is necessary.

IS A PRESCRIPTION A B.P. FORMULA?

All registered chemists ought to know that the Pharmacy Act, 1868, Section 15, makes it an offence to "compound any medicine of the British Pharmacopœia, except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia." This has always been understood to refer solely to the actual preparation—e.g., soap liniment. By some process of reasoning, which we cannot fathom, the Pharmaceutical Council, or its legal advisers, have construed the incorrect dispensing of a medical prescription to be an offence of the kind, but the Portsmouth County Court Judge has refused to sustain this construction. As the offender was secured on another point, we may, without prejudice, express appreciation of the Judge's wisdom.

"IN NO BOASTFUL SPIRIT."

Mr. S. J. Abbot, who was fined at Portsmouth last week for infringing the Pharmacy Act, has been prompt to get what advantage he can out of the proceedings, and has published an eight-page pamphlet explaining the matter to the public. From it we cull the following paragraphs:—

I have passed the intermediate examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science of the London University, and hold fourteen honours and advanced science certificates from the Government Science and Art Department, including certificates for practical chemistry, theoretical chemistry, human physiology, biology, and hygiene. Eleven of the above certificates qualify me to teach the respective subjects to classes under Government control; and I have for many years successfully taught such classes. I have also been lecturer of practical chemistry in a training college of 120 students.

Registered chemists and druggists, as such, are not chemists at all in the real meaning of the term, since their chemical studies cover only the restricted portion of the wide field of chemistry relating to pharmacy. . . . I hasten to state that very many registered chemists and druggists have gone far beyond the requirements of their qualifying examination, and are men of wide scientific attainments.

It may well be asked, since I have the qualifications I claim, why I have not passed the Society's examination. The answer is, that it is required as a preliminary to examination that the candidate shall have spent three years in translating and compounding medical prescriptions—a requirement often met with three years of shop-dusting and bottle-washing as a junior. The corresponding three years in my case were spent in college; and I was lecturing on practical chemistry at the age when most intending chemists and druggists are thinking of entering for their qualifying examination. Nearly two years ago I applied to the Pharmaceutical Society for permission to sit at the qualifying examination without undergoing the three years' apprenticeship, but was informed that the Society could not dispense with the requirement.

After referring to the Pharmaceutical Society, its fees, and the like, the writer proceeds:—

It will be noticed that many of the members display the letters M.P.S. (Member of Pharmaceutical Society) after their names. The public, generally, would naturally suppose that these indicate some very creditable degree, or other attainment. It is well that the public should know that they merely indicate that the individual has paid his subscription to the Society. It would be quite as creditable for me to make similar use of the letters B.B.P. (Burgess of the Borough of Portsmouth), since I pay my rates and my name is on the list of burgesses.

The Pharmaceutical Society claims that its cases in the courts are mainly undertaken for the protection of the public. Since my qualifications are superior to those required of registered chemists and druggists, there can be no such contention in this instance.

If Mr. Abbot, instead of spending his money in the local county court, had used it to get a mandamus to compel the

Pharmaceutical Society to admit him to the Minor examination without any precedent conditions, he would have interested the drug-trade more.

CHEMICAL WASTE.

The proceedings of the Chemical Society last week were of a somewhat extraordinary character in so far as two authors were permitted to occupy the whole of the evening to the exclusion of at least three others, at who were present and had communications on the programme—viz., Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. Armstrong, and Dr. M. O. Foster. Mr. A. D. Hall had a paper on the action of various solvents on soils, which with the discussion occupied more than an hour. For some reason when papers of agricultural interest come before the Society their importance appears to suffer inflation, and although in other cases the Fellows refrain from discussion unless they can add something fresh, it was not so last week, and the analysts who spoke appeared oblivious of the fact that other papers were waiting. For some unexplained reason Dr. Power's paper on some new derivatives of gallic acid, which stood third on the programme, and for which he had arranged experiments, was passed over for a second one by Mr. Hall far down the list. This was a violation of the established rule that papers should be taken in the order of receipt, subject to the author's being present. This is not the first protest against the violation of the rule, and it was not surprising to notice that Dr. Foster left the room last week when Mr. Hall, who had had so good an evening, was called upon a second time. All that Mr. Hall had to do was to explain a piece of apparatus which might as well have been done after the meeting to those specially concerned, and the ten minutes left before 10 o'clock would have sufficed to enable those who had come to hear something that specially interested them not to go empty away.

WHY THE HAIR WHITENS.

The process of hair turning white engaged the attention of the Royal Society on November 21. Professor E. Metchnikoff in a paper on the subject tried to reveal the process, which has hitherto been a mystery. During a research on atropic processes the atrophy of the hair pigment came under notice, the result being that it is found that the atrophy is due to the intervention of phagocytes of the hair. These cells have a single nucleus, and they differ from each other by reason of numerous amoeboid prolongations of their protoplasm. The phagocytes are derived from the medullary part of the hair, and make their way out into its cortical layer, where they absorb the pigment granules which they remove from the hair. Metchnikoff thus claims to have settled that the phagocytes of the hairs swallow up the granular pigment of the cortical layer and transfer it elsewhere, the result being the complete whitening of such hair. Hair turning white in a single night or in a few days is explained by increased activity of hair phagocytes.

A NICE POINT.

An inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act entered a London chemist's shop the other day and asked for 4 oz. of aconite liniment. "I cannot supply you," said the chemist. "Why not?" queried Mr. Inspector. "Because I do not know you, and under the Pharmacy Act I am liable to a penalty if I sell a preparation of aconite to anyone unknown to me." "Well, I am the inspector for this borough under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and that Act says you are liable to a penalty if you refuse to supply me." The chemist was loyal to his own Act, and the inspector retired aconiteless. But it would be interesting to learn which law has the first claim to allegiance.

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA.

The third part of the digest of criticisms for the seventh decennial revision of the Pharmacopeia has just been issued

under the signature of Professor Joseph P. Remington, who has succeeded the late Dr. Charles Rice as Chairman of the Committee. The digest has been prepared under the direction of Professor Henry Kraemer, of Philadelphia. No fewer than sixty-five distinct publications have been searched for points bearing upon the revision of U.S.P. paragraphs; these are American, Austrian, Belgain, British (including Canadian), Dutch, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Swedish. No wonder the U.S.P. leads the way in revision! The digest is exceedingly valuable, but is not for sale.

Festivities.

DAVY HILL'S C.C.

The annual dinner of Davy Hill's Cricket Club was held on December 7, at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street. Mr. C. A. Hill presided over a company of fifty. Dinner was followed by a concert, to which Messrs. Sidney Devereux, R. Edward, J. T. Alderman, Arnold Lewis, and others contributed, Mr. Ivatts accompanying at the piano. The toast of "The Club" was given by Mr. J. Martin, and was followed by that of "The Firm," by Mr. R. Aird, in a very amusing speech. Prizes were distributed to the following members of the club: Mr. C. Parker (highest batting average, 15.92), Mr. G. Tombs (best bowling, 3.95 for 63 wickets), and Mr. G. Maughan (consolation prize). The captain stated that the club had played 17 matches in 1901, of which it had won 11 and lost 6.

A LANCASHIRE SMOKER.

A smoker in connection with the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association was held at Blackburn on December 5, Councillor T. Critchley presiding. In spite of the bad weather there were about forty present. The President set the ball rolling by a few words of welcome, remarking that it was thought desirable to have more gatherings of the social type to enliven the usual cut-and-dry business and political meetings, and to knit together in comradeship the chemists of the town and district. In addition to the professional talent engaged, valuable assistance was rendered by Councillor R. Shorrocks (Darwen) and Mr. Joseph Hindle, whose songs were greatly appreciated. Mr. J. Law (Accrington) gave a very amusing "sermon" on "pills," which caused roars of laughter. Supper was served at 10 P.M., and after the interval the musical programme was resumed, the "Finis" at 11.30 to a most enjoyable evening being a sketch by Mr. Currie.

SPRATT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

The sixth annual Bohemian concert, organised by the staff of Spratt's Patent (Limited) took place at the Holborn Restaurant on December 5. The capacity of the Crown Room was strained to the utmost, the fair sex forming a goodly proportion of those present. Mr. E. A. Deall (the West end traveller) occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Stephen Wingrove (director and general manager) and Mr. A. Vaughan (manager of the grain department). The programme consisted of twenty-three items, and included vocal and instrumental music, humorous sketches, and recitations. It would be invidious to single out any of the items for praise, as every piece met with the approval of an enthusiastic audience. Permission to smoke was given at 9 o'clock, but it was not till half-past 11 that the last item on the programme was reached, and all scrambled for last trains at the various London termini, and it is hoped succeeded. We ought to mention that Mr. A. Willcocks was the musical director, and that the stewards were Messrs. Openshaw, Selby, Bantoft, Clerke, and Tuckey; Mr. Bennett and Mr. Harris being hon. treasurer and hon. secretary respectively.

THE New Zealand Government has offered a bonus of 4*z.* per lb. on the production of the first 100,000 lbs. of good marketable retorted quicksilver, free from all impurities, from any mine in New Zealand. Certain conditions are attached to the offer.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

THE second evening meeting of the session took place at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on December 10. The attendance was better than usual. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (the President) occupied the chair, and amongst those present, besides the authors and contributors to the discussion, we noticed Messrs. F. Bascombe, J. W. Bowen, E. T. Brewis, Mackenzie (T. & H. Smith & Co.), Kunze (Merck & Co.), Langford Moore, F. W. Passmore, G. Spratt Taylor, F. Ransom, and W. F. Gulliver. At 10 minutes past 8 the PRESIDENT called upon Mr. UPSHER SMITH to read a paper by himself and Professor Greenish on

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

The paper was a contribution from the Research Laboratory, the work being undertaken to find out the cause of the precipitate which forms in tincture of nux vomica on standing, and, having done so, to find a remedy. References were made to the contributions of Messrs. Alcock, Umney, White, Bird, and Dyer to the journals of pharmacy as to the causes of the precipitate. Mr. Alcock was first to note that the sediment was of a greasy nature (*C. & D.*, September 17, 1898, page 495), and it was pointed out (*C. & D.*, February 17, 1900, page 305) that the remedy is to place the liquid extract in a cool cellar for a month or so to allow the deposit to settle, and then filter. To determine the cause of the turbidity in the liquid extract and tincture of nux vomica, Mr. Smith made a quantity of liquid extract, and found that it remained bright at summer temperatures, but became turbid at 40° F. No difficulty was found in identifying oil globules in the liquid by means of a hand-lens. The fatty matter was separated in a centrifuge and identified by chemical tests. By examinations of the percolate at different stages the weak percolate was found to be responsible for the introduction of an excessive amount of fat. It now remained to find a remedy. Repercolation as advocated by Dyer was found to give a product laden with fat; the U.S.P. method of extracting the fat with ether was rejected as too complicated, but filtration of the weak percolate through paper with and without kaolin was found satisfactory. Finally it was found that the best results were obtained by concentrating the weak percolate to a third of its volume and filtering through paper. Attempts were made to free the liquid extract from oil by filtration through kaolin, but the alcohol retains the oil in solution. Various samples of nux vomica were experimented with, the following table showing the quantity of fat yielded:—

Source of Drug	Appearance of Fatty Residue	Percentage of Fat
1. Commercial powder ...	Yellow, soft	4.2
2. Commercial powder ...	White and more solid than (1)	4.
3. Commercial powder ...	Yellow, soft	3.2
4. Large Cochui seeds ...	"	2.6
5. Ceylon seeds of fair size as used by Dunstan and Short	"	2.8
6. Small Madras seeds ...	"	2.8
7. Large Calicut seeds ...	"	2.9
8. Small Calcutta seeds of poor appearance ...	"	2.9
Mean ...		3.2

The points brought out by the paper are thus summarised: (1) Tincture of nux vomica made according to the B.P. method is bright at summer temperatures, but deposits on cooling; (2) the deposit is largely fatty matter; (3) the seeds contain from 2.6 to 4.7 per cent. of fat; (4) the precipitate may be avoided by removing the fat from the weak percolate; (5) the best way of removing the fat is to evaporate

the weak percolate to a third of its volume, filter, and continue the evaporation to B.P. volume; (6) the use of kaolin does not affect the removal of fat better than paper alone, but hastens filtration; (7) the loss of alkaloid may be neglected; (8) the resulting liquid extract, together with the tincture made from it, does not deposit fat, and mixtures made from the tincture remain bright; (9) repercolation gives an extract laden with fat; (10) the official method as modified is the best; (11) No. 20 powder is more suitable than No. 40 or 50 powder; and (12) the solid extract obtained from the modified liquid extract is more easily powdered.

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT said he was not in a position to criticise the paper, being himself more a political pharmacist.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES asked if Mr. Smith could account for the commercial powdered nux vomica containing more oil than the other samples.

Mr. H. WILSON was surprised that the repercolation-method yields more fat: he would have thought the more concentrated liquids would contain less fat.

Professor H. G. GREENISH gave in detail the method adopted to remove and identify the fat from the weak percolate, and said that if the whole of the fat could be removed from the liquid extract a still more elegant product would result.

Dr. ATFIELD referred to Mr. Alcock's letter as giving the hint to subsequent investigators, and made flattering remarks as to the literary character of the paper, which was a model for all young pharmacists who desire to do some original work in pharmacy. Since pharmacists have taken to investigating the character of the Pharmacopœia preparations the Pharmacopœia had improved, and he thought that the next edition would be as much an improvement on the present one as the 1898 B.P. was over the 1864 edition.

Mr. UPSHER SMITH, in reply, said that the samples of commercial powdered nux vomica examined were perhaps really finer than No. 20, and hence yielded more fat. That the repercolation-method yielded more fat, he thought, was due to the thoroughness of the method.

The PRESIDENT then called on Professor Greenish to read his paper on

THE OFFICIAL TEST FOR MYRRH.

After referring to the difficulty there is in laying down exactly the methods of applying Pharmacopœia-tests, which are often responsible for adverse criticism, Professor GREENISH said myrrh comes into the market mixed with other gums. The mixed gums, which often resemble myrrh very closely, are picked out by an experienced man, who by long practice can distinguish the various kinds. It is desirable, however, to have some test which the pharmacist can apply to doubtful samples. The B.P. test is, "When moistened with nitric acid it assumes a violet colour (distinction from bellium and false myrrh)." The test applied to a fine sample of myrrh gave a colouration which could only be interpreted as a dirty violet, showing that the test needs amplification as to the method of applying it. In the "Pharmacographia" it is stated that—

The resin of myrrh to which when moistened with alcohol, a small quantity of concentrated nitric or hydrochloric acid is added assumes a violet hue. . . . A most intensely violet liquid may be obtained by adding bromine to the resin dissolved in bisulphide of carbon. . . . The oil is miscible in every proportion with bisulphide of carbon, the solution exhibiting at first no peculiar colouration when a drop of nitric or sulphuric acid is added. Yet the mixture to which nitric acid (1-20) has been added assumes, after an hour or two, a fine violet hue which is very persistent, enduring even if the liquid is allowed to dry up in a large capsule.

This indicates that there are different ways of obtaining violet colours with myrrh. Various Pharmacopœias order the test in different manners. The U.S.P. test with nitric acid requires an hour to develop the violet colour, whilst the German Ph. method by which the myrrh is exhausted with ether and bromine-vapour added, gives a dense liquid in which it is not easy to see the reaction. There is no occasion to use bromine in testing myrrh, as nitric acid acts just as well and is less unpleasant. Professor Greenish tried solvents for myrrh—petroleum spirit, ether, carbon bisulphide, and alcohol—but finds petroleum spirit gives the most beautiful colour. The myrrh, however, requires grind-

ing with sand if it is to be exhausted with petroleum spirit, and on this account, and because the spirit is not always to be had in a sufficiently pure state, ether is preferred. The ether extract is evaporated, and the dish placed over one with a little nitric acid when the violet colour slowly develops. The volatile oil of myrrh gives a very intense colour in this way, but whether the resin entirely separated from oil gives the reaction Professor Greenish is unable to say on account of the difficulty of completely separating the two constituents. He is inclined to think that the resin participates in the reaction. All commercial samples of myrrh which were tried gave the test readily, old samples indifferently. The latter fact may be thought to somewhat militate against the test, but from a pharmaceutical point of view it rather enhances the test by excluding very old samples. Reference was then made to Parker's paper on myrrh, read some twenty years ago, in which a number of gums and gum-resins were separated from gennine myrrh by picking. Bdellium and bissabol, two substances often found in myrrh, do not give the reaction for myrrh. Professor Greenish suggested that the Pharmacopœia statement should be modified so that the dried ethereal extract should be used and the colour be given time to develop. The paper was illustrated by experiments which were shown on the screen by means of a reversing prism applied to the optical lantern.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. ATTFIELD said Professor Greenish had gone beyond the B.P. statement in showing how the test for myrrh is best applied. Myrrh varies very much in composition, kind, and consistency. With soft myrrh, according to his experience, the test is obtained more readily than with hard myrrh. The fact that Professor Greenish could not confirm Hanke's statement that bissabol gives the violet colour with nitric acid made the test more valuable. Dr. Attfield reiterated his statement that the Pharmacopœia does not recognise powdered drugs: it gives tests to prove the genuineness of the crude drugs, and leaves it to the pharmacist to powder only such drugs as pass the tests.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN was also interested in the fact that bissabol does not respond to the test for myrrh. Bissabol is frequently found in even the best myrrh, and considerable error results if the pharmacist selects a piece of bissabol to make mist. ferri co.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES said Mr. Parker's paper on myrrh, which was prepared when that gentleman was a student at the School of Pharmacy, is still of value. Bissabol is much used by the Chinese in the manufacture of joss-sticks, and is much like myrrh in appearance. It also acquires the smell of myrrh, when the two are packed together; the taste, however, is very different, and if used in mist. ferri co. gives that preparation a bitter taste. He (Mr. Holmes) supplied Professor Greenish with a small sample of myrrh taken from the hand of a mummy in an Egyptian tomb, and would be pleased to hear if that sample responded to the tests for myrrh.

Mr. WALTER HILLS said both papers were of interest as being communications from the Research Laboratory. He was doubtful, however, if the subjects were of practical value, as by the time the next Pharmacopœia was published strychnine would perhaps be used in place of nux vomica, and as regards myrrh less was used every year.

Professor GREENISH said he did not try the test with the sample of mummy myrrh: he was doubtful if it was myrrh, and even if it were, he thought its great age would prevent it showing the test. The best way of doing the test was to evaporate the ethereal solution in a porcelain dish and invert the dish over a smaller one containing 1 dr. of nitric acid.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES then read a note on

PURE OTTO OF ROSE,

having received through Mr. Sawyer, the author of "Odorographia," a sample said to be absolutely pure. He reviewed the conditions which influenced the flavour of the otto—mountain air, manure, and moisture improving the flavour and yield of oil. The product is much adulterated by the manufacturers, and it is well known that more otto comes out of Bulgaria than is produced there. There is at present no means of distinguishing definitely the quantity of

added Indian oil of geranium. Some years ago Mr. Holmes had some roses sent him from Bulgaria, but the only one he could get to flower turned out to be *Rosa alba*, a scentless rose, grown, he understood, to mark off different patches of red rose, and also because it yielded more stearoptene for adulteration-purposes. Some observers have found two stearoptenes in otto of rose, and he need hardly add that the more stearoptene the less odour. The average composition of otto of rose is 28 per cent. citronellol, 40 per cent. geraniol, 1 per cent. phenyl-ethyl alcohol, 18 to 19 per cent. stearoptene, and small quantities of linalol, citral, normal nonylic aldehyde, and other bodies; so that artificial-otto makers have a lot of things to consider. Phenyl-ethyl alcohol is soluble in water, and it is this substance which makes distilled rose-water superior to a product made from otto of rose. Attention was called to a sample of the resin collected from the fingers of workmen who handle the green calices, the resin being used for flavouring tobacco in Arabia. Samples of German otto have 10 or 20 per cent. more stearoptene than Bulgarian, and less alcohols. The sp. gr. of two samples of German otto shown was 0.8746 and 0.875 at 15° C., with the m.p. 32° C. The optical tests of otto of rose are subject to much variation: in Bulgarian otto the rotation varies from -2.30 to -3.30, in German otto it is as little as -0.44, French -8, and Persian -9. The highest-price otto is the cheapest, and stearoptene-free otto best of all. The difference in ottos is best detected by rubbing a drop or two with starch and smelling, the nose-test being the means used by experts and the readiest method of distinguishing between artificial and natural ottos. It was mentioned on the authority of Piesse that a hectare of land yields 3,000 kilos. of roses, which give at the most 1 kilo. of otto.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. PETER MACEWAN said that all Bulgarian rose-distillers are not dishonest. A very large proportion of the otto is distilled by peasants who are an honest, God-fearing people, who have no opportunities to adulterate otto and no desire to do it. Probably some rose-geranium oil or other adulterant might find its way occasionally into a peasant's still through the hands of an emissary. Adulteration does go on in the trade-centres, in spite of the fact that the Bulgarian Government have passed a law to prevent the importation of geranium oil; nevertheless it would be wrong to say that all Bulgarian otto of rose is adulterated. There are firms in London who year after year buy many thousands of pounds' worth of otto, of a purity-standard which is practically the same year by year. Mr. MacEwan also referred to the variation of otto with the districts in which the roses grow, and stated that at the Chicago Exhibition Messrs. Shipkoff & Co., of Kezanlik, had shown about a hundred of such specimens, and at Paris last year a more complete collection, including otto of white rose and of red rose, besides the otto distilled from the sepals. Of these he had procured samples, and Mr. E. J. Parry had examined them and reported on them in the *C. & D.*, July 27, 1900.

Mr. HAROLD WILSON, alluding to a remark by Mr. Holmes that the nose-test when applied to mixed perfumes reveals at intervals different odours, thought that was due to fractional vaporisation of the constituents, owing to their different vapour-pressures.

Mr. HEAP, after remarking that the total yield of otto from Bulgaria is 2,400 kilos., said the Pharmacopœia limits exclude the finest samples of otto: the sp. gr. and congealing-point there laid down being too high.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES, in reply, said he had read the article on Shipkoff's otto of rose in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and could not understand how otto from the white rose could be fragrant. It was Daniel Hanbury's experience that otto of rose could not be got pure.

Mr. MACEWAN: Mr. Hanbury has been dead twenty-five years.

Mr. HOLMES: Yes; but human nature is the same now. He would be suspicious if large supplies could be obtained year after year always the same. It is really only a matter of price; when the article is scarce there is more inducement to adulterate.

Votes of thanks to the authors of the papers concluded the meeting.

ELECTION OF ANNUITANTS.

A MEETING for the election of six annuitants on the Benevolent Fund was held on December 10 at 16 Bloomsbury Square. The result of the voting was declared at 3 o'clock by Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), as follows: R. G. Mumbray, 6363; A. Liddiard, 5,048; E. Gregory, 3,734; J. Fisher, 3,154; J. Jones, 2,533; M. Jones, 2,457; E. S. Sincox, 1,267; M. Masters, 1,200. The first six are therefore elected annuitants on the Benevolent Fund. Mr. E. N. Butt, in presenting the scrutineers' report, said 7,011 voting-papers were sent out, and 4,063 were returned. Of the papers returned, 44 were informal. Mr. C. B. Allen, in proposing a vote of thanks to the scrutineers, mentioned that there were fewer informal papers this year. Mr. Allen also expressed his particular pleasure at the election of Mr. Mumbray and Mr. John Jones, and said the Fund was a credit to the pharmaceutical body.

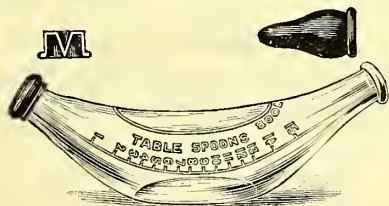
Our Town Traveller.

A SHOW-CARD SHOW.

SOME time ago Messrs. P. B. Burgoyne & Co., 5 Dowgate Hill, E.C., invited artists to send in designs for a show-card to advertise their well-known Australian wines. A *douceur* of 20% was promised to the competitor who produced the most original and at the same time appropriate design. I found when I called in at Dowgate Hill this week that some 250 show-cards had been sent in, and these, covering the walls of an inner office, I inspected. It goes without saying that a good proportion of the competitors have pressed the kangaroo into service, that animal being shown in all sorts of possible and impossible attitudes. In some cases the young kangaroos in the mother's pouch are being nourished with Burgoyne's Australian Wine, the flacon being fitted up as a feeding-bottle. Grapes are represented in every variety of green and purple, the conventional bunch figuring largely. One competitor makes a pretty effect out of a background of purple grapes. Wine suggests Bacchus to some, and the Greek god is shown in every stage of evolution—young, old, fat and thin. The subject is treated by a section of the competitors in a comic aspect and punning allusions are frequent. In this respect it was perhaps too much to expect that the war joke about De Wet would be absent—it is there in many forms. The collection reveals a number of really clever ideas, and in many cases so artistically carried out that I do not envy the task of the adjudicators. The card which will probably receive the award is a richly coloured design of a queenly woman squeezing grapes into a massive golden bowl, the inscription "For the King" being suggested all over the picture. The competition shows at any rate what a lot of talent is waiting to be utilised for the benefit of advertisers.

OLD BUT NEW.

The perfection of the infant's feeder has been, perhaps, the subject of more ingenious striving than any other article of domestic utility. The attainment of complete asepsis is the goal for which later inventors have striven, and the one-time popular rubber-tubing combination having received of recent years a medical taboo, the earlier form



has been reverted to, and the boat-shape (more or less) *sine* tubes is now the desideratum. A true and complete "History of the Feeding-bottle" would be interesting reading, and perhaps some day it may be written. Meanwhile I have to deal with the modern forms of the ancient bottle, and the very latest was shown me the other day at the French Flint-glass Bottle Company, 6 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C. This bottle which is known as a "patent hygienic"

feeder, is canoe-shaped (as will be seen in the illustration) like other popular bottles, but its inventors claim for it certain advantages which I am not prepared to deny. For instance, both ends are moulded exactly alike, and it matters not on which end the valve or the teat is placed. Each end being cleanly and evenly moulded no crevices or interstices for the lodgment of unused food are present, and the bottle can be thoroughly cleansed after use with the minimum of trouble and the maximum of celerity. Two forms of valve are supplied with the bottles, but both valves are made to fit over the end of the bottle. One variety is simply a rubber drum (shown fixed on the bottle in the illustration) through which an air-hole may be drilled with a pin or other sharp instrument; the other is more intricate. It is constructed to fold backwards over a conical point (in one edge of the cone an imperceptible air-hole is slit), the cone, of course, pointing into the bottle. These valves, by their simplicity and easy working, further ensure cleanliness, and the "drawing-power" of the infant is, I am assured, in no way detracted. The bottles are graduated, may be made in any size, and each has a shifting plate on top, on which the name and address or trade-name of the vendor may be blown.

GERMAN BOTTLE-MAKERS IN LONDON.

A trip to Silvertown is an experience which few Londoners ever think about; when they do and have done it they are not too eager to repeat the experience. I went down the other day (not for the first time) to gather some information from Messrs. Moore, Nettlefold & Co. as to their venture in importing German glassblowers for the purpose of teaching London men the German methods. My object was particularly to learn if druggists' bottles are really to be made. I was soon told that the firm's operations are confined to the manufacture of wine and beer bottles. They have no intention of taking up the manufacture of flint-glass dispensing-bottles. That branch requires special plant and furnaces, which are not there at present. Hitherto the manufacture of beer-bottles has been entirely in the hands of a Swedish combine, whose annual imports into this country run into millions. Messrs. Moore & Nettlefold's factory is the first to commence operations here, and in order to successfully establish the industry they have been compelled to import some 150 Germans, as the English Bottle Union were unable to supply any hands. They also employ about the same number of Englishmen, who recognise the fact that if it were not for the German methods adopted they would not be employed. The arrangement has been working for three months, and, so far, successfully, the only trouble that the firm have had being over the housing question, as they had to provide accommodation for the Germans and their families.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Barwise, S. *Bacterial Purification of Sewage: Practical Account of Modern Biological Methods of Purifying Sewage.* 9½ × 6½. Pp. 48. 6s. net. (Lockwood.)

Madden, F. C. *Practical Nursing of Infants and Children.* 7½ × 5. Pp. 226. 3s. 6d. (Cassell.)

Marshall, J. S. *Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry.* 9½ × 6½. Pp. 635. 21s. net. (Lippincott.)

Peters, J. A. *Manipulation; or Massage.* 8½ × 4½. Pp. 176. 3s. net. (Longhurst.)

Smallpox Memo, on Steps specially requisite to be taken where it is prevalent. September, 1901. 1d. (Eyre & S.)

Taylor, R. L. *Students Chemistry: Outlines of Inorganic Chemistry and Chemical Philosophy.* 600 Questions and Problems. 3rd ed. enl. with assistance of J. H. Wolfenden. 7½ × 4½. Pp. 358. 5s. (Low.)

Tunzelmann, G. W. de. *Wireless Telegraphy: A Popular Exposition.* 7½ × 4½. Pp. 104. 1s. 6d. (Knowledge Office.)

Tutton, A. E. *Comparative Crystallographical Study of Double Selenates of the Series $R_2M(SeO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ —Salts in which M is Magnesium.* Phil. Trans. A, vol. 197, pp. 255-284. 4to 2s. (Dulau.)

Marriages.

COOK—ROBINSON.—On December 10, at St. Mary's Church, Bootle, Frank Cook, chemist and druggist, Warminster, to Ethel Robinson, Bootle.

ENGLAND—BROOKES.—On December 10, at St. Paul's Church, Moseley, Herbert England, chemist and druggist, Bradford, to Mabel Emmeline, youngest daughter of Dr. J. Brookes, St. Paul's Road, Birmingham.

GORDON—SUMMEES.—On December 10, at New Brighton, David Gordon, chemist and druggist, Liverpool, to Harriet Summees, Liscard.

HARRISON—CHENOWETH.—On December 8, at St. John's, Macclesfield, Cheshire, William Arthur Harrison, chemist, Louth, Lincolnshire, to Edith, fifth daughter of the late John Cyrus Chenoweth, Torquay, Devon, chemist and druggist.

Deaths.

CLARKE.—At Wandsworth on November 28, Mr. George Herbert Clarke, chemist and druggist, formerly of Tooting Graveney. Aged 81.

COCHRANE.—On December 7, Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Cochrane, Chairman of Thacker & Hoffe, wholesale chemists, and head of the firm of Cantrell & Cochrane, aerated-water manufacturers, Dublin.

DAVISON.—At Driffield on December 4, Mr. Richard Davison. Aged 79. Mr. Davison carried on business as a chemist and druggist in Driffield for a member of years, and was succeeded by the late Mr. James Bordass. Mr. Davison was one of the principal promoters of the Driffield and East Riding Pure Linseed-cake Company, of which he was secretary for forty years.

DICKIE.—Mr. James Dickie, of Crosshill, Glasgow, whose death we briefly reported last week (page 923), was an Ayrshire man by birth. He served his apprenticeship, however, with Messrs. Murdoch Brothers, of Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, remaining in the employment of that firm for about eighteen years. Mr. Dickie started in business on his own account a year after the passing of the Pharmacy Act, in the suburban district of Crosshill (then on the extreme outskirts of the city), where he carried on a successful dispensing and family business until his death. Being of a retiring disposition, Mr. Dickie took no active part in public affairs, but he was held in the highest esteem by the medical profession, by his brother-pharmacists, and by the public. He was one of the oldest pharmacists in the city.

GRACE.—At Liverpool on November 22, Jessie, wife of Mr. Walter A. Grace, chemist and druggist, Prescot Street, Liverpool. Mrs. Grace, who died after a prolonged and painful illness, was a talented lady with literary proclivities. Under the pseudonym of "Clytie," she was a frequent contributor to the literary columns of the local press, and in 1892 was in the forefront of a controversy on the subject of the "Emancipation of Women," which raged in the Liverpool newspapers. She was besides a painter of considerable ability.

HENTY.—At Winchester on November 28, Mr. Henry Martin Henty, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 75.

HODGSON.—On December 6, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, as the result of an accident, Edward Christian Hodgson, L.R.C.P.S.I., Cardiff. Aged 43. He was the only surviving son of Sir Edward M. Hodgson, M.P.S.I., Dublin.

JOHNSON.—On December 7, suddenly, Mr. Henry Johnson, chemist and druggist. Aged 58. Mr. Johnson was until two years ago in business in Barnsley, where he had spent the whole of his commercial life, succeeding to the business of his uncle, the late Mr. Frank Johnson, whose pharmacy was at the junction of Eldon Street and Queen Street.

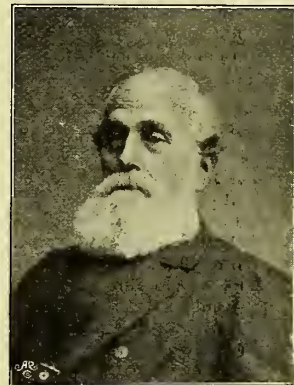
MAUNDER.—At Teignmouth, Devon, on December 4, Mr. William Maunder, chemist and druggist. Aged 71. Mr. Maunder was for many years parish warden at St. James's Church. The funeral took place on December 9, amid many tokens of esteem and regret.

SLACK.—At 142 Walmer Road, Notting Hill, W., on December 5, from syncope, Mr. Josiah William Slack, chemist and druggist. Aged 54. Deceased had been in poor health for some time, and only survived his wife eight months, her death having occurred on April 5.

SPRENT.—At Overton, Hants, Mr. Charles Sprent, for some years in business as a chemist at Reading. Aged 72.

WHITINGTON.—At Brighton, on December 10, Mr. John B. Whittington, in his 86th year. He was a business man of the old and good school which is disappearing from English commercial life. He was general warehouse manager to Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, for nineteen years, and brought to his work all the qualities of an English gentleman, combined with exceptional business and organising ability. Those who were employed under him will always remember the period of his rule, characterised as it was by the exercise of the highest principles and unbending rectitude.

Owing to failing health and advancing years, Mr. Whittington, resigned his position in March, 1886, and had since lived in retirement at Brighton.



Derivatives of Gallic Acid.

FOLLOWING up their work on gallo-tannic syrups communicated to the Dublin meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. Frank Shedden have prepared the following derivatives, and have described them in a communication to the Chemical Society:—

Ethyl dinitrodiacetylgallate, $C_6(NO_2)_2(C_2H_5O_2)_2OH \cdot CO_2C_2H_5$, forms lemon-yellow needles, m.p. 165°.

Ethyl dinitrotriacytylgallate, $C_6(NO_2)_2(C_2H_5O_2)_3 \cdot CO_2C_2H_5$, forms colourless needles, m. p. 145–146°, which gradually become yellow. Its cold alcoholic solution gives no reaction with ferric chloride, but, on boiling, a bluish-green colour is produced.

Ethyl dinitrogallate, $C_6(NO_2)_3(OH)_5 \cdot CO_2C_2H_5$, forms small yellow scales which melt at 153–154°.

Ethylmonamidogallate hydrochloride, $C_6H_7NH_2(OH)_5 \cdot CO_2C_2H_5 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O$, forms white needle-shaped crystals, which melt at 210° with decomposition.

Diazoethylgallate, $\begin{array}{c} O \text{ ————— } N \\ | \qquad \qquad \qquad || \\ C_6H(OH)_2CO_2C_2H_5 \cdot N \end{array}$, forms fine, reddish-brown needles, which melt with sudden decomposition at 182°.

Ethyl diamidogallate hydrochloride, $C_6(NH_2)_2(OH)_5 \cdot CO_2C_2H_5 \cdot 2HCl$, melts with decomposition at 197°, and is very easily oxidised. It dissolves readily in water, and the solution almost immediately becomes blue, the colour being intensified by the addition of a very little ferric chloride, but is destroyed by an excess.

PAY IMPROVING.—Mr. W. C. Colledge who went from Queensland to South Africa has written to friends informing them that he has joined Baden-Powell's mounted constabulary as a compounder. The term of service is two years, and the pay 10s. a day.

MR M. A. ADAMS, county analyst for Kent, has been presented with an oil-painting of himself, handsomely framed, in recognition of his thirty-seven years' gratuitous services as surgeon to the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Medicine-stamp Duty.

SIR,—Your editorial in to-day's issue comes as a timely warning. It may, perhaps, be useful to draw attention to the following cases, which have quite recently come before us:—

Eucalyptus oil was recommended, per circular, as "a most effectual remedy, &c., &c.," and properly escaped duty as a "pure drug." But below the "recommendation" were the words, "Eucalyptus-oil pastilles. 3d. per oz., 1s. per box." The pastilles (sold at the establishment where this bill was obtained) were held liable to stamp-duty. A seasonable case of "liability by association."

"Stomach, head, and liver pills." This title *per se* held to involve liability, and properly so, according to Alpe, page 78, read in connection with comments in your issue of March 26, 1898.

An elegantly lithographed "stock" label for "Tonic blood-purifying mixture, Iodised sarsaparilla with Peruvian bark," is also causing trouble. The Board of Inland Revenue, however, courteously intimated that liability would cease, were the word "celebrated" removed from the paragraph following the descriptive title, which runs thus:—

This celebrated mixture clears the skin and thoroughly eradicates all impurities from the blood. It is an excellent spring and autumn medicine.

The reference to this amended label is 34,632, S. 21/11/01. The correction is quite in accord with Alpe's comment on such words as "famous," "celebrated," "magic," &c., on page 89 of his handbook.

Yours faithfully,

Charterhouse Square, E.C., F. NEWBURY & SON.
December 7.

SIR,—In this question of the medicine-stamp duty, what amazes me is the apparently reckless manner in which some in the retail drug-trade advertise in their price-lists preparations which, if not stamped, certainly ought to be. As these lists are circulated by thousands, it does seem hard if they escape the attention of the spy, while the old-fashioned chemist is bled at intervals. But perhaps the spy deals at the store, and considers it a public benefit which should not be meddled with. In the list before me I find:—

E. Wilson's hairwash does away with headache.

Quinine wine at 1s. per quart is good for colds, rheumatism, and faintings.

Gregory's powder is used for acidity and flatulence.

Pepsin-wine for indigestion.

Our quinine and iron is the best tonic.

In another section, "The Practical Medical Adviser," under the heading of "ailments," quite a number of medicines are recommended: for aphonia, "compound tannin gargle"; for gumboils, "carbolic mouth-wash"; for chilblains, "eucalyptus salve"; and so on. Then at the end one page is devoted to a list of medicines, mostly B.P., and what they are used for. Thus, "Paregoric—for coughs and asthma." Altogether this list ought to be worth 100% to the informer, and no one will be surprised to hear I have been advised to offer it to the highest bidder. Meanwhile, I withhold my name and address.

I am,
December 9. A STAMPER. (86/10.)

The Pharmacist and Patent Medicines.

SIR,—The position referred to by Mr. Jas. Reid, in order to become general, needs strengthening by methods altogether different from those already adopted by the pharmacist as the *bond-fide* authority on domestic medicines. The danger

which the qualified man has to face is not so much the quack nostrums themselves as the means employed to advertise their doubtful virtues. This is a vital point, and why it is persistently ignored by chemists is a mystery. Sooner or later it will have to be faced, and there is no time like the present. We need not wait for the "last straw," indeed, it would seem to have already arrived, if we read some of the references made to imaginary occurrences in pharmacies and the well-worn and equally untrue insinuations as to motive in the direction of profit. Many advertisers not satisfied with gaining the chemist as an agent, endeavour to make him in the eyes of the public a "serf" as well. He is not allowed to open his mouth without a suspicion of fraud, together with a desire to gain his selfish and wicked ends. Another and more recent idea is the announcement that certain things are "guaranteed to cure," and that "any chemist will refund the money" if this dead certainty does not come off precisely within a given time. Literally, the words are not those I have chosen, and many people, of course, look upon all that sort of thing as so much "twaddle," but the point is that there are still left a large percentage who think there must be something in it, and the object of these advertisers is gained. I hope the members of the trade will, without exception, recognise the importance of very decided action in this direction, and suppress before it is too late methods which seriously threaten the position of a so far honourable calling.

Yours faithfully,

Penzance, December 10.

WALTER H. KEEN.

Paying "Patents" in Edinburgh

"We regret very much our inability to accept the enclosed cheque, as payment should have reached us yesterday."

SIR,—It seems wholesalers in Edinburgh have combined and made a law unto themselves, under a penalty of 50%, that no payment shall be accepted for patents sold at what are termed cash-prices after the 10th of each month, and until these goods are re-invoiced at a higher rate. To be reined up thus sharply has had the effect of closing a few accounts, and what wonder? Retail chemists cannot command payment of all their accounts (these halcyon days may lie in the far future), but should they try this summary method a compulsory sale of fittings, &c., might be the result. No little astonishment has been caused amongst a number of retail chemists in receiving what at first sight seemed a Christmas card from their wholesale brethren. Edinburgh wholesale houses have all along held a reputation for generosity, but it was perhaps expecting too much even at this festive season to receive a bank cheque forwarded only the day previous. An accompanying explanatory note like that quoted acts, however, as an antidote and changes the smile to a frown. But the ridiculous side to this alliance is that there is a traitor in the camp who keeps his eye on business. It would be interesting to know more of the history of this combine. The oath of allegiance, I understand, was solemnly administered in strict Presbyterian style by a ruling elder and Mason.

I am, &c.,

CURRENT COIN. (215/35.)

[This helps to relieve the steam-pressure, but it is worth remembering that if the cheque had been kept the receiver could not have enforced further payment.—EDITOR.]

Protecting Prices.

SIR,—I am rather surprised to learn from "Proprietor" that some owners of patents have been so short-sighted as to suppose that a subscription to the P.A.T.A. is sufficient to relieve them from the necessity of advertising. Speaking of one article he writes, "its talented proprietor subscribed to the P.A.T.A., and stopped most of his newspaper advertising." If anyone has really laboured under such a strange delusion, it is quite time, for the benefit of all concerned, both wholesalers and retailers, that the matter were explained. It all lies in a nutshell. Owing to the miserable profit obtained on most patents, it is in the retailer's interest to suppress the sale of them by all legal means; to refrain from exhibiting them on the counter and in the window, to compete with them by home-made articles, and to expose their weaknesses in any of the many ways available. The whole question, then, simply amounts to this: Is it worth

any proprietor's while to remove this hostility by doing his best to ensure a reasonable profit to the retailer? As this can be done so easily, and as there is no disputing the fact that even cutters prefer some profit to none, it seems strange that anyone should hesitate. A small profit will avert the retailer's hostility. The retailer's goodwill is surely worth a slight effort to secure, but it cannot take the place of advertising to the general public through the usual channels. As one way of opposing the introduction of new proprietary articles, may I suggest that no retailer should ever under any circumstances consent to act as agent unless the proprietor will supply the first consignment of goods on sale or return terms? There is only one possible reason why the proprietor should refuse to do this: he wishes someone else to bear the expense in case the article fails to sell.

Yours truly,

HAMPSHIRE. (84/2)

The Tatcho Trial Bottle.

Mr. E. Kingsley Monk, of Lavender Hill, writes us in regard to the offer of Tatcho 4s. 6d. size for 1s. 10d., to be obtained through chemists, or direct from the company for the same price, post free. He wrote to the company, who quoted as follows:—

In 10l. parcels and upwards, equal quantities of the trial bottles and 1s. size. Price 18s. 6d. and 8s. 7d. per dozen respectively, net. Carriage forward.

Under 10l., value 20s. and 9s. 6d. per dozen respectively, the supply of the trial bottle always being conditional upon the 1s. being ordered.

The 10l. parcel is made up as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
7½ dozen trial bottles @ 18s. 6d.	...	...	6	15
7½ dozen 1s. bottles @ 8s. 7d.	...	...	3	4

£10 0 0

Mr. Monk complains, and we think rightly, that in view of the fact that the company pays carriage to consumers, there is room for greater liberality to retailers. He does not put it quite so pleasantly as that, but the fact remains.

The General Medical Council and Preliminary Education.

SIR,—Permit me the opportunity of pointing out that by their decision this week regarding the certificates to be accepted as evidence of satisfactory preliminary education, the General Medical Council have given an emphatic opinion as to the character of Scotch Secondary Education, and in particular they have endorsed the value of the leaving certificates of the Scotch Education Department. The Council decided that from January 1, 1902, the certificates of having passed certain examinations would be recognised as qualifying for the registration of medical or dental students, and these examinations are roughly divisible into three classes, namely—first, those of which the certificates will be accepted even though the four subjects, English, mathematics, Latin, and a modern foreign language, have been passed at four separate examinations; secondly, those in which the four subjects must be passed at not more than two examinations; and thirdly, those in which all four subjects must be passed at one examination. In the first class they have placed such examinations as the matriculation or entrance examinations of the Royal University of Ireland, Victoria University, and Birmingham University; the higher certificate examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and the Honours and Higher-grade Leaving certificates of the Scotch Education Department. In the second class, where the certificates may be taken at two examinations, are the following:—The Scotch Universities Medical Preliminary Examination, the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors, and the lower-grade leaving certificate of the Scotch Education Department. In the third class, where all the four subjects must be passed at one examination, are the Oxford and Cambridge lower certificate examinations, the University of Wales Matriculation examination, the University of Dublin principal public-entrance examination, the Intermediate Education Board of Ireland middle-grade examination, and the medical preliminary examinations of the College of Preceptors, the Educational Institute of Scotland, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland.

This classification has been adopted after prolonged investigation and consultation with educational experts, and in view of the persistent attempts made in some quarters to depreciate the value of the Scotch Leaving certificates, pharmacists will be interested to observe that the lower-grade certificates, which are the lowest certificates awarded in Scotland in connection with secondary education, are by the General Medical Council placed higher than the corresponding certificates issued by the Irish, Welsh, and Oxford and Cambridge educational authorities, and on a level with the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors.

Yours, &c.,

23 Doune Terrace, Glasgow,
December 7.

THOMAS MABEN.

Provincial Schools of Pharmacy.

SIR,—May I add to my former letter an explanation of what I meant by stating that our local college is supported largely by public money? This is derived—firstly, from the local taxation (Customs and Excise) duties, which, I understand, is the source to which Mr. Paterson looked for support. This is, of course, Imperial money, but its disposition is left entirely to the local governing bodies. Happily, our city council has applied the sum granted to it in its entirety to the support of technical education, in which the teaching of pharmacy is included. Secondly, by means of a penny rate, levied by the Council. We may fairly say, therefore, that in Exeter pharmaceutical education is both State-aided and rate-aided, the benefit, of course, being given to the students, who obtain their training very much under cost.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, December 7.

H. WIPPELL GADD.

Room at the Top.

SIR,—It is only fair to reply to some of the manufacturers who are venting their opinions in the columns of the *C. & D.* There is room at the top. Why? I think a former correspondent, giving salary as his reason, in part answered the question. I have two friends: A is a young chemist and druggist of 24, in a large retail firm. With commission, he gets over 180l. a year. He is employed for what he is worth to the firm, and can do what he likes in his spare time. B is a Bachelor of Science, of about the same age as A, in a wholesale firm of manufacturing chemists. His engagement was a process worthy of the Spanish inquisition. After detailing his own doings since he was born, and giving his family history, he was required to sign an agreement some feet in length, one clause of which was that he should do no other work whatsoever. He gets 80l. a year. Comment is unnecessary. What becomes of the Society's senior prizemen? Of the few who enter the wholesale, how many get more than 120l.? If a manufacturer would offer a salary of 200l., I think I could furnish him with the names of a dozen young pharmacists capable of undertaking analysis. There were such among the 130 applicants for the recent Exeter dispensership. Given a decent salary, and an Englishman's freedom, snitable men will, in my opinion, be forthcoming. Hoping some other young pharmacists will speak out,

I remain yours,

ONE FROM THE TOP. (84/44)

SIR,—I have read with great interest your editorial in the issue of November 2, and "C. & D.'s" and other letters on the subject since. Undoubtedly there are many assistants who would be only too glad to improve their position; but, to my mind, the question is not so much one of will as of means and opportunities. The average assistant is not as a rule overstocked with this world's goods, and after passing his Major or Minor is obliged to accept the average situation. His salary is small and his hours are very long, and generally well filled with ordinary business routine. Most houses nowadays, too, are but scantily equipped for any form of practical drug-assaying, testing, manufacturing, or research work. And thus he finds himself with but little spare time and less means of improving his position and prospects. I am afraid that, however zealous and ambitious they once may have been, they in most cases, as "C. & D." remarks, give up all thoughts of higher qualifications and all hopes of "the room at the top." Yours truly,

December 7. ONE OF THE ANXIOUS ONES. (83/71)

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

SIR,—Your clever correspondent "Xrayser" evidently holds a brief for the suppression of the projected Association, or is afflicted with the shudders which so distinguished Mr. Carteighe at the meeting held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel. As to what "Xrayser" says, in the first place I did not say "We aim to make the Pharmaceutical Society shudder." On the other hand, I said I considered the aim of the Association should be to strengthen and support the Pharmaceutical Society and stimulate it to further exertions to protect the interests of chemists. Again, it is untrue to say that "five distinct policies were laid down." No policy was mentioned but the broad one of assisting the Society to assist chemists. The picture drawn by "Xrayser" of the meeting no more conveys its true character than one of Landseer's paintings would if a mischievous boy had spotted it over with a tar-brush. To be a master of flouts and gibes is undoubtedly very gratifying to the author; but when picked parts of sentences are pieced together to make one whole misrepresentation it shows a weakness in the justice of the cause, however clever it may appear. Allow me to say that others besides myself consider it a great pity that your talented correspondent should use his ability and ingenuity to smother the efforts made to form an association for bettering the very poor position of the present-day chemist, and greater the pity that his efforts should be ventilated in the columns of a journal that is supposed to [and does—EDITOR] represent the welfare of chemists.

Yours faithfully,

98 Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E.

J. C. PENTNEY.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

Stamped-medicine Questions.

We group the following questions and answers together in view of special interest attached to these matters at the present time:—

81/80. *P. E. R.* several years ago submitted a label worded as follows to the Board of Inland Revenue, and it was returned "not liable":—

ESSENCE OF GINGER.—This essence contains all the virtues of ginger in a highly concentrated form. *It is a valuable stomachic and cordial in cramp and spasms*, and will keep good for a long time in any climate. Dose: Half a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water or in brandy-and-water.

Our correspondent has now been asked to show cause why he should not pay the penalty (10*l.*), seeing that the article is recommended as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of an ailment incident to the human body. The recommendation is embodied in the sentence which we print in italics: it does not say that it prevents, cures, or relieves, but it mentions cramp and spasms associated with the words "cordial" and "stomachic," which imply relief. Without the italicised words the essence is not liable to duty, but it does not follow that their removal will free it from duty, as the rule "once chargeable, always chargeable" applies. The Board is not likely, however, to enforce this rule strictly, and has not done so hitherto.

87/11. *Puzzled* sends us two handbills from which we call the following:—

THREE SPECIAL LINES.

Gout and Rheumatic Pills, Special Female Pills, Neuralgia and Toothache Pills.—3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* per box.

Cold and Influenza Mixture.—The prevalence of the much-dreaded "Grip," with its dangerous after-effects, renders it absolutely necessary that precautions should be taken on the first appearance of a cold or chill. 1*s.* per bottle; 2*d.* per draught.

Children's Cough-mixture.—For many years the most popular of all children's cough-mixtures. Safe, palatable. 2*d.* per oz., or in bottles, 6*d.* and 1*s.*

Each of these is rendered liable by the heading "Three Special Lines." The advice under the cold and influenza mixture is on the border-line, but the description of the cough-mixture is a clear recommendation.

Headache and Neuralgia Powders.—The popular remedy for these troublesome complaints. A single powder instantaneously cures the most violent attack. 1*d.* each. Packet of 20 for 1*s.*

Diarrhoea and Bowel-complaint Mixture should always be kept at hand for immediate use. Bottles, 6*d.* and 1*s.* Single draughts, 2*d.*

If the headache-powders are an entire drug unmixed with anything else they are exempt. The recommendation of the diarrhoea-mixture will, we think, make the bottles liable. The Board of Inland Revenue permits the following label, which must not, however, be reproduced on circulars or advertisements:—

DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA MIXTURE.

The following observations from the Board of Health deserve the most serious attention from every person:

"Looseness of the bowels, however slight, ought on no account to be neglected. It is by far the most usual forerunner of the disease (cholera), as well as the most important, because in its various degrees it constitutes the stage in which life may most easily be saved."

Through not attending to this caution many lives have been absolutely thrown away, and, on the other hand, by a prompt and early use of such a remedy thousands have been saved both in Europe and India.

Dose, &c.

81/43. *G. A.* asks: "Is it necessary for the seller of headache-powders composed, say, of antifebrin gr. iv., and caffeine gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, to have a patent-medicine licence, the powders being put up under a special name, say, "Lily" headache and neuralgia powders?" There are three points in the question—(1) the powders being a mixture of two drugs are not treated as "entire drug" (25 Geo. III., c. 79, s. 3), so that if any of the six causes of liability is adopted the powders will be liable to stamp duty; (2) medicines which, owing to recommendation, &c., would be liable to stamp-duty, but are not because they are entire drugs, cannot be sold by small shopkeepers who have no patent-medicine licence; (3) the special name "Lily" given to the powders suffices to make them liable to stamp-duty.

85/85. *J.* uses a quinine-and-iron mixture label, which has in it the following paragraph:—

The well-known properties of quinine, combined with iron, make this a most valuable tonic in all cases of debility, general weakness, and nervous disorders.

The medicine is made liable by recommending it for nervous disorders; but it is unwise to specify in what conditions the tonic is valuable, as they may be brought within the designation "complaint." Debility and general weakness are complaints.

210/13. *Dentifrice*.—Notice to an assistant may be given at any time provided it is a month or any term specially agreed upon.

77/20. *Sub.* puts the following case:—

The gutter of premises held on lease being faulty allows the rain to drain down outer wall of warehouse, rendering it damp (goods having been damaged in consequence), to which lessee drew lessor's attention in writing last Lady-Day, and, nothing having been done to remedy this, lessee wrote lessor at Michaelmas, again stating he could not run the risk of further damage now that the wet season was commencing, and informed him that he would refuse to pay the current quarter's rent until it was attended to. Lease reads: "That lessor shall keep outside of premises in good and substantial repair." Nothing having yet been done, would lessee be justified in refusing to pay Christmas quarter's rent, and in the event of any proceedings being taken by lessor at expiration of days of grace, what steps should he take?

Our correspondent has no right to refuse to pay his rent, and, notwithstanding the breach of covenant on the part of his landlord, the latter is entitled to proceed against our correspondent for the recovery of the rent, either by distress or action, immediately it becomes due, and he is not bound to wait for the expiration of the twenty-one days' grace. Our correspondent's remedy is to sue his landlord for damages for breach of covenant to keep the outside of the premises in good and substantial repair.

78/16. *X. Y. Z.* asks:—"What is the usual solicitor's fee for advertising a dissolution of partnership (including stamp fees) in the *London Gazette*? Also, the usual charges for

transferring two leases from one tenant to another? [We should think that if the solicitors were paid 1*l.* 1*s.* in addition to the out-of-pocket expenses, that ought to be sufficient. The out of pockets would, of course, vary according to the length of the notice. We cannot answer our correspondent's query as to the cost of transferring the leases, as a solicitor's charges vary according to the amount of the consideration. The scale charge is 1½ per cent., exclusive of disbursements, with a minimum of 5*s.*]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

39/60. *Agricultural Chemist*.—**Mange-oil and Maggot-lotion**.—A good preparation is made by mixing 1 part each of commercial cresol, soft soap, and turpentine with 17 parts of rape or linseed oil, but we have not made it our object to imitate proprietary oils.

37/73. *F. W.*.—**Book on Indiarubber**.—R. Hoffer, "Practical Treatise on Caoutchouc and Guttapercha," 12*s.* 6*d.* (Low); W. Brantt, "Indiarubber, Guttapercha, and Balata," 12*s.* 6*d.* (Low). There is an excellent article on the subject in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," vol. ii.

30/11. *Venturesome*.—**Carbouate of magnesia** will do no harm in violet-powder. It is not an illegal addition.

47/18. *Influenza*.—**Books on Influenza**.—J. Althaus, "Influenza: its Pathology, Symptoms, Complications, and Sequels," &c., 2*s.* 6*d.*; F. A. Dixey, "Epidemic Influenza," 7*s.* 6*d.*; W. Gray, "Influenza; with Special Reference to Some Peculiar Symptoms," 3*s.* 6*d.*

43/12. *J. E. H.*.—**Liver- tonic to suit your label**.—

Ac. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	...	...	3vj.
Tr. aurant.	...	...	3j.
Tr. gent. co.	...	...	3j.
Succ. taraxaci	...	...	3iss.
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	3vj.
Aq. dest. ad	...	...	3xviij.

Mix, and filter bright.

Dose : One tablespoonful in water three times a day.

44/11. *HCl*.—A fair price for a gallon of spirit of salt would be 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.*

47/52. *J. W. B.*.—The latest Boot-polishes have a basis of gelatin 8 oz., Iceland moss 1 oz., water ½ gal. This is coloured with aniline dye, and some have, in addition, ivory black. Creosote is required as a preservative.

160/12. *F. T.*.—**Combined Toning and Fixing Bath**.—There are some half-dozen formulas for this in the 1902 DIARY, which you will have received by this.

63/58. *Rusticus*.—In painless extractions of teeth under ethyl chloride, the chloride is sprayed upon the part affected (after mopping with absorbent cotton) until the gums are thoroughly frozen, which takes about thirty seconds, and, if possible, the spraying is kept up while the forceps are being used. The points that you put you must learn yourself by practice. Queries in regard to addresses of firms are inserted in our "Exchange" columns at the usual rates.

60/2. *A. A. F.*.—**Pigmentum M&nd!** (Th. H.) :—

Iodine	...	...	6 gr.
Potassium iodide	...	...	20 gr.
Oil of peppermint	...	...	5 min.
Glycerin to	...	...	1 oz.

Dissolve and mix.

63/59. *Eucalyptus*.—The manufacture of Cattle-feeding Cake is associated with oil-pressing, and the cakes are aromatised by the incorporation of aromatic seeds. There is no book on the subject. Cannot you arrange for a visit to a factory?

45/29. *Bermuda*.—One of the small medicine-chests containing "tabloid" drugs which Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. issue would probably be the most convenient for your would-be colonial customer. Barton's "Colonist's Medical Haudbook," 2*s.* 6*d.* (Cassell), would be a suitable guide.

* * * Other replies are in type. Proofs of them will be sent to the correspondents, if they advise us by postcard.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

83/46. Makers of Baggaley's damp-proof soles.

83/21. Address of makers of Simpson's erasive-soap.

86/19. Makers or packers of Castle's burnishing plate-powder.

86/50. Makers or London agents for Coudray's (Paris) perfumes and toilet articles.

206/6. Who supplies show-fountains in which a cork ball is poised on the top of a high-pressure jet of water?

81/34. Where can oxolomite and Chatterton's compound—used in glazing the tops of glass battery-jars—be obtained?

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, December 16.

Optical Society. Social meeting in the Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant, W.C., at 8 P.M.

Tuesday, December 17.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Conversazione.

Wednesday, December 18.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 7.30 P.M. "The Development and Structure of Eyes," illustrated by micro slides, by Mr. F. W. Watson Baker.

Western Chemists' Association, Westbourne Restaurant, Paddington, W., at 9 P.M. Meeting.

Thursday, December 19.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated:—"Corydaline. Part VII. The Constitution of Corydaline, the Relation of Corydaline to Berberine, and the Oxidation of Berberine with Nitric Acid," by Messrs. J. J. Dobbie and A. Lauder; "The Magnetic Rotation of some Polyhydric Alcohols, Hexoses, and Disaccharoses," by Dr. W. H. Perkin; "Stereoisomeric Halogen-derivatives of α -benzoylcamphor," by Dr. M. O. Forster and Mr. F. M. G. Micklethwait; "Is Argon an Elementary Substance?" by Mr. G. Martin.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Musical and social evening.

THE Chemists' Ball is to take place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, London, on January 15. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. E. W. Hill, 160 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

The "New Year" Pharmacy Ball, in connection with the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association, will be held on Wednesday, January 1, at the Town Hall, Stonehouse, and promises to be as successful as all other social functions arranged by the Association. The Committee, to whom the arrangements have been entrusted, consists of Messrs. C. T. Weary (President), J. H. Bailey, A. D. Breeze, Jas. Cocks, G. Fairweather, F. A. Goodwin, E. W. H. Green, F. W. Hunt, N. F. Lakeman, C. J. Park, F. A. Spear, J. W. B. Swainson, J. Davy Turney, and W. Herbert Woods, with Mr. F. Maitland as Hon. Secretary.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : December 12.

THERE are few features of interest to report this week in the Mincing Lane produce-markets, business being very slow in most branches. Quinine has again declined slightly in second hands, and buyers are waiting result of the bark-auctions at Amsterdam. Shellac is lower again, in sympathy with the market in Calcutta. Saffron has advanced in Spain owing to a fall in the exchange, but present prices are still very low. Morphine and salts are easier. Cascara sagrada, golden seal, and senega are also slightly easier. Japanese dementholised oil of peppermint is firmer, while American HGH is unchanged, but firmly held. Glucose is dearer, and potashes have advanced 6d. At the auctions of castorum on Wednesday there was a good demand, and everything sold at irregular, but lower, prices. The following table shows the principal changes of the week :—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Glucose	Gentian	Cascara	Castorum
Oil, cod-liver	Oil, pepper-	sagrada	Quinine
Potashes	mint (Jap.)	Golden seal	Shellac
Saffron	Orris	Morphine	Vanilla
		Opium	
		Senega	

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, from December 5 to 11, both inclusive :—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 3,236 bags and 1,738 bags; antimony (@ Shanghai), 1,400 bgs.; asafetida (@ Persian Gulf), 205 cs.; buchu-leaves, 20; calumba (@ Aden), 13; camphor (@ Kobe), 10 cs. and 10 pkgs. *in tr.*; canary-seed, 219; cardamoms, 18; caraway-seed, 100; cascara sagrada, 696; castor oil (Ital.) 82 pkgs., (E.I.) 118 cs.; cinchona (@ Ceylon) 87, (@ Hamburg) 49, (@ Valparaiso) 16 serons; cinnamon-leaf oil (Ceylon), 15 cs.; citronella oil (Ceylon), 20 cs. 29 drums; citrate of lime, 10; cod-liver oil (@ Rotterdam), 60; coriander-seed, 30; drugs (@ Trieste) 50 bls. 90 pkgs., (@ Fiume) 144 pkgs., (@ Leghorn) 126 pkgs.; ergot (Span.) 6, (@ Hamburg) 8; essential oils (@ Messina) 106 pkgs., (@ Palermo) 10, (@ Leghorn) 5; eucalyptus oil (@ Sydney), 3; galls (@ Smyrna) 20, (@ Shanghai) 10 cs.; ginger (@ Bombay, &c.), 559 pkgs.; glycerin (@ Amsterdam) 51 pkgs., (@ Venice) 24 drums, (@ Antwerp) 20 drums; gum, unenumerated (@ Lisbon) 207, (@ Smyrna, &c.) 65 cs. 20 bags, (@ Busreh) 132 cs. and 88 cs. *in tr.* (@ Mohammedrah) 263 bgs., (@ Bushire) 1,303 pkgs. (@ Alexandria) 300; honey (Ital.), 20 cs.; iodine (@ Valparaiso), 75; kola (W.C.A.), 13; liquorice-root (Persian), 285 bls.; liquorice (@ Palermo), 47 cs.; manna, 1; mastich (@ Trieste), 8; menthol (@ Hamburg), 5 cs.; nux vomica (@ Madras), 56; opium (@ Smyrna) 118, (Persian) 17; orris (@ Leghorn), 48; potash chlorate (@ Rouen), 100 brls.; quicksilver (Ital.), 50; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 23; "roots" (@ Trieste) 77, (@ Hamburg) 11; scammonium, 1 case; senna (@ Bombay), 287; sponges (@ Smyrna, &c.) 233 cs.; storax (@ Trieste), 3; sulphur (@ Catania) 100 tons 499 pkgs., (@ Girgenti) 1,300 tons; tartar, crude (Span.), 143 cs.; vanilla (@ Marseilles), 152¹/₂ cases; wax, bees' (Span.) 5, (@ Aden) 86 pkgs., (@ Trieste); 27.

Castorum Auction.

The annual sales of castorum were held on Wednesday, the quantity offered by the Hudson's Bay Company being 1,683 lbs., and Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co. 600 lbs. There was a good demand, and everything was disposed of at from 2s. to 5s. lower prices. The following rates were paid : Hudson's Bay Company's

sale, YP, fine firsts, 71s. per lb.; seconds, 61s.; mouldy ditto, 56s.; thirds, 39s.; mouldy ditto, 35s. to 36s.; pickings, 32s.; MR, very fair firsts, partly mixed with seconds, 56s.; mouldy ditto, 52s.; thirds, 36s.; mouldy ditto, 35s. to 36s.; and pickings, 30s. Canada's firsts and seconds mixed, 64s.; mouldy ditto, 59s.; thirds, 36s. to 37s.; mouldy ditto, 34s. to 35s.; and pickings, 30s. N. W. fine firsts rather damp, 68s.; seconds, 49s. and 57s.; thirds, 36s. to 40s.; mouldy thirds, 35s.; mixed, and mostly pickings, 34s.; cuttings, oil-pods, &c., 17s. per lb. Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale: firsts, 43s. to 52s. per lb.; seconds, 30s. to 36s.; thirds, 25s. to 31s.; mixed, 28s. to 38s.; and pickings, 16s. to 18s. per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

General conditions in the heavy-chemical market remain practically unchanged from the position noted in recent reports, and consequently there is little of special importance to be recorded. Export demand is not very brisk, but as regards home-trade requirements matters are fairly active. Deliveries against existing contracts are well up to the mark, and very fair orders for next year's delivery have recently been booked by manufacturers. Values of main products remain steady at unchanged rates.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS.—Changes in this branch are few, and with price of raw materials keeping somewhat high and very steady, there is little likelihood of any lower figures ruling. General demand is very fair. Crystal alum continues to move well, and is steady: Loose lump, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton; lump, in tierces, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton; ground, in bags, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Sulphate of alumina, pure white, and of best qualities, practically free of iron, 87s. 6d. to 95s. per ton, in usual casks, with customers' allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminous cake, 55s. to 62s. 6d. per ton; and aluminous ferric, 57s. 6d. to 65s. per ton, according to quality and condition. Hydrate of alumina, highest strength, Al₂O₃, and purest quality, 11l. 15s. to 12s. 5s. per ton, in casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt., according to quality. Hydrate of alumina, purest pulp, dried, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt., in casks; ground, in casks, 38s. to 39s. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, highest strength, Al₂O₃, and carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality and package.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—In steady request, and firm at unchanged figures, 60s. to 65s. per ton.

TIN CRYSTALS rule quiet at 8d. to 8¹/₂d. per lb.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES are moving well, and steadily maintain a firm tone; in fact, the tendency is towards higher figures. Linseed cakes, 95-per-cent. pure, 8l. 7s. 6d. to 8l. 12s. 6d. per ton. Oil cakes, 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 10s. per ton. Cottonseed cakes, 4l. 15s. to 5l. per ton for firsts, and 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton for seconds.

LEAD PRODUCTS continue in steady demand, and are firm. White sugar of lead, 24l. 10s. per ton, less 2¹/₂ per cent., Glasgow; brown sugar of lead, 18l. 10s. per ton, less 2¹/₂ per cent., Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 22l. 15s. to 23l. 5s. per ton, less 2¹/₂ per cent., Glasgow.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA somewhat quiet, with figures nominally as last quoted.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, December 11.

CASTOR OIL.—The quay has now been cleared of the parcels landed by the s.s. *Statesman* and good seconds Calcutta remains in a depressed state, 3¹/₂d. per lb. in store being the price. On the other hand, however, for forward delivery, December-January shipment, 3¹/₂d. per lb. is quoted by importers. First-pressure French, after rising to 3¹/₂d., has again dropped to 3d. per lb., at which sales are being effected. First-pressure English is obtainable at the same price. Second-pressure French is held at 2¹/₂d. to 2¹/₂d. per lb.

ACACIA SORTS.—While the volume of business recently transacted has not been large in dimensions, the importers have succeeded in maintaining full prices. Values range from 40s. to 65s. per cwt. for Soudan sorts as in quality. It is reported that the supplies of soft Soudan gum at Khartoum are exceedingly limited and that prices are sure to advance.

QUILLAI-BARK.—A few tons have changed hands at 12l. 10s. per ton, but for prime quality importers are still talking of 12l. 17s. 6d. to 13l. per ton.

CANARY-SEED.—The advance in this article is fully maintained, and sales of good bright Turkish are reported at 40s. per qr., and stocks are much reduced.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—A small arrival has taken place and has already been mostly distributed, having been sold to arrive. The importers, however, have a few cwt. to sell for which they ask 80s. per cwt.

AFRICAN GINGER is very firm, at 45s. per cwt.

CHILIAN BEESWAX.—At auction two lots of 37 bags and 28 bags respectively were offered, but no bids were forthcoming. Seven pounds and 6l. 13s. per cwt. were the prices asked; 5 bags pale reddish yellow were sold at 7l. 5s. per cwt.

HONEY.—For a parcel of Chilian offered at auction there were

no bids. Pile X was held at 27s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt.; pile 1, 24s. to 26s.; pile 2, 21s. to 22s.; pile 3, 18s. to 19s. per cwt., according to quality.

ARSENIC.—Improving in value and now held at 147. 10s. per ton. A probable upward movement in the article is likely.

COPAIBA.—Four barrels Maranhão recently landed were offered at auction, and realised prices ranging from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., according to quality.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Very firm, with finest yellow scarcely procurable at 80s. per cwt. Sales of fair yellow have been made at 70s. to 72s. 6d.; grey, 52s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt.

SPERMACEIN, CHILIAN, is held for 1s. 1d. per lb., and some business has been done at this figure.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, December 10.

Business is very quiet at present, and our drug-market shows very little animation.

AGAR-AGAR remains firm at 410m. per 100 kilos.

ALOE (CAPE) is also firm at 70m. per 100 kilos.

ANISEED of the new crop has been sold at 38m. per 100 kilos. for shipment, and spot at 40m.

BALSAM (PERU) is tending dearer. To-day's quotation is 12½m. per kilo.

CITRIC ACID is quoted 240m. to 235m. per 100 kilos., prices being in buyers' favour.

CONDURANGO is dearer at 75m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPOR (REFINED) is quiet, with second-hand sellers at 427½m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is lower at 54m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT shows a firm market, holders asking higher prices—viz., 370m. for Spanish, and 360m. per 100 kilos. for Russian.

LYCOPodium is very firmly held at 445m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quiet at 31m. per kilo. for spot.

SHELLAC is dull and lower at 230m. per 100 kilos. for second Orange.

WAX (JAPANESE) is quoted on the spot at 67m. and forward at 63m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor oil is in better demand, first-pressing, in barrels, on the spot being worth 57m. per 100 kilos. Cottonseed oil is rapidly advancing. Cod-liver oil is firm, with non-congealing oil at 57m. per barrel.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise is quiet at 11m. per kilo. Peppermint is firm at 8.60m. per lb. for HGH, and 8¼m. per kilo. for Japanese.

American Drug Market.

New York, December 3.

The drug-market is rather more quiet, but business is still good, and no apprehension is felt by dealers. The undertone is steady, with prices generally firm.

ALOE is very quiet, and quotations remain unchanged, at 3¼c. to 4c. per lb. for Curaçao, and 6c. to 6½c. for Cape.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba is jobbing steadily, with quotations firm, at 34c. to 36c. for Central American, and 45c. to 47c. per lb. for Para. Peru is quiet, but values are a trifle firmer. Dealers quote \$1.35 to \$1.40, but \$1.30 will buy. Tolu is slow of sale, at 33c.

COCA-LEAVES.—Supplies of Truxillo on the spot can be bought temporarily at 21c., but conditions do not warrant so low a figure.

ERGOT can be had at 40c. per lb., owing to anxiety on the part of some holders to realise.

IPCACUANHA.—Rio is offered at \$2.60, and Cartagena at \$1.50 per lb., but quotations are more or less nominal in the absence of important demand.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT continues very active, and considerable amounts have changed hands, at prices up to \$1.80. The inside quotation now appears to be \$1.85, with up to \$2 asked for bulk oil. HGH has sold at \$2, and makers now quote \$2.10. Only a limited amount is in second hands for sale at \$2.

OPUM is quiet, at \$3 for case-lots, but a slight concession can be obtained in the way of discount on quantity orders.

QUININE has been active, and dealers expect an early improvement. Meanwhile, 27c. is the general quotation in bulk, with second hands offering German at 26½c. and Java at 26½c.

SARSAPARILLA.—Honduras is scarce and strong, at 28c. to 33c. Mexican is quiet, at 7c.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Dull of sale at 1s. 1d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Very quiet at 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb. for English, and 10¾d. for foreign.

ALMONDS.—Owing to short supplies prices advanced in city during November, and new crop is 3s. to 4s. dearer. oil Avola is quoted 78s. 6d. and current 61s. per cwt. of 50½ kilos., f.o.b.

ANISEED.—Russian of fair average quality is quoted 22s. per cwt. spot.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet. All the parcels of St. Vincents offered on Wednesday were bought in at 1½d. to 2¼d. per lb. for fair to fine.

ASAFETIDA.—The s.s. *Muristan* from the Persian Gulf has arrived with 205 cases, which will be offered by auction next week.

BALSAM, COPAIBA.—For good Maranhão "as imported" 2s. 3½d. per lb. spot is quoted.

BENZONIN.—Fine Palembang is reported to have changed hands at 51s. per cwt., and farther sales of fair seconds have been made at 47s. 6d.

CAMPOR.—The exports from Japan during the eight months ended August were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899
Kin ...	3,199,878	2,006,202	1,777,079
Yen ...	3,030,000	1,788,000	1,053,000
[Kin = 1.3 lbs., and Yen = 2s. 0½d.]			

CANARY-SEED is firm but quiet, buyers having stocked freely. The quotation for Turkish is 37s. 6d. per qr.

CARAWAY-SEED moves off slowly at 21s. to 22s. per cwt.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The s.s. *Anubis* has arrived in London with 696 bags (about 25 tons), most of which have been sold to arrive to consumers. The tendency is easier on the spot, business having been done in new hark at 25s. per cwt. spot; some holders ask 25s.

CINCHONA.—The stock in first hands in Amsterdam on December 5, including the quantity offered in auction to-day (see cablegram), consisted of 2,251 packages Government bark and 12,686 packages private bark. The exports from British India during the six months ended September were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899
Lbs. ...	884,225	1,525,617	1,379,508

CORIANDER-SEED is steady at 10s. per cwt. for Morocco.

CUMIN-SEED is firm at 25s. per cwt. for ordinary Morocco.

ERGOT.—We hear of no business this week; holders of Spanish ask 1s. 9d. for good sound on the spot.

FENUGREEK SEED is slow of sale at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per cwt.

GALLS.—In Chinese business has been done at 52s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—After the auction last week, the bid of 127. (refused in sale) was accepted for 2 cases of good Siam and Saigon mixed pipe, part hlocky and damp. Another lot of 5 cases, slightly better quality, is held for 134.

GENTIAN is quoted 15s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt., c.i.f., and spot 17s.

GLYCERIN.—The imports of crude glycerin into Germany during nine months ended September were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899
Kilos. ...	3,901,500	5,008,000	7,380,300

GOLDEN-SEAL is a shade easier, and holders are willing to accept 2s. 2d. per lb. net.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Holders ask 80s. per cwt., but probably a shade under this figure would buy. It is said that the crop is now over.

IPCACUANHA.—Since the auctions about a dozen bales of Rio have been sold at 10s. 6d. per lb., and for Cartagena 5s. 6d. has been paid.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Very fair quality is obtainable at 10s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

LEMNOR-JUICE (CONCENTRATED).—From Messina, under date of November 30, it is reported that crop prospects are still very promising, and a few important sales to France have been closed already at very low prices. Former prices are maintained at 127. 17s. 6d. per pipe, f.o.b., for December-March shipment.

LIME-JUICE.—There has been a good demand this week, and for good pale West Indian as imported 1s. 2d. per gal. has been paid, and for common dark 11d.

LINSEED quiet at 58s. to 60s. per qr.

LOBELIA is a scarce article; $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ spot will buy a small quantity.

MENTHOL is unchanged, but firm, at 15s. spot for Kobayashi.

MORPHINE is slightly easier, and makers now quote 4s. 7d. per oz. net for acetate or hydrochloride in contract quantities.

OIL, ANISE-STAR.—Quite inactive. A parcel near at hand is offered at 4s. $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., landed terms. Advices from Hong-Kong, dated November 8, report that native dealers have bought about 150 piculs to cover short sales made to European firms at Hong-Kong, which brought the market up to the equivalent of 5s. 2d., but at present there are no sellers even at this advanced figure.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Two agents quote 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for new crop in 28-lb. coppers.

OIL, CAJUPUT, is quoted at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per bottle, according to quality and holder.

OIL, CASTOR.—Practically all descriptions are firmly held. French medicinal in cases is quoted 33s. 6d. to 34s. per cwt. spot, and 2s. 6d. less for barrels. Belgian is firm at 28s. for first pressings, spot. The quotation for Calcutta seconds remains unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

A report from Calcutta, dated November 21, states that the demand for export is very dull, and small parcels for that month's delivery are selling at slightly easier rates. The outturn has not increased.

The exports from British India during the six months ended September were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899
Gallons ...	1,139,646	793,962	916,248

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market has advanced quite 2s. per brl. for best Lofoten non-congealing oil, as the stocks are becoming extremely small. The exports from Bergen to-date amount to 12,768 barrels, against 10,004 barrels at the same time last year. The London market is quiet and without change, finest oil being quoted 72s. 6d. to 75s. per barrel, c.i.f.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Spot is unchanged at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 8d. per oz.

OIL, OLIVE.—From Messina under date of November 30, it is reported that the out-turn of the crop appears satisfactory, except on the coast of Gioja, where results are below the average. The floods which desolated Southern Italy at the beginning of November reduced the quantity somewhat, especially in Sicily. Quality is exceptionally fine, and new oil is eagerly bought for home consumption. Prices are kept down by the apprehension lest the Spanish crop be so abundant as to enable Spain to export oil to Italy.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—For Japanese cementsolised on the spot 4s. per lb. is now asked, and for forward delivery 3s. 9d., c.i.f. From New York a firm market is reported both for HGH and pure Wayne County. On the spot there are sellers of HGH at 9s. to 9s. 3d., importers asking above this figure.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* is steady on the spot, at 30s. 9d. in pipes, landed, and barrels 30s. 9d. to 31s. *Cotton* firmer, at 22s. 3d. to 23s. 3d. per cwt. for refined. *Rape* is unchanged, at 27s. for refined. *Cocoonut*; Ceylon on the spot is 31s., and Cochin 37s. per cwt. *Lagos Palm* is 25s. 6d. *American Turpentine* is 27s. 3d., spot; and *Petroleum* is unaltered, at 8d. to $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ per gal. for American water-white, and $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ for Russian.

OPIUM.—Very quiet, with an easier tendency, agents being willing to submit lower bids. Good to fine druggists' is quoted 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.

SMYRNA, November 29.—Buyers were surprised to find, at the opening of the market, that prices were firmer, and they have remained so during the week. In consequence, only 4 cases have changed hands. There are many orders on hand at from 7s. 8d. to 8s., and as soon as sellers accept these limits a good business will result. The arrivals to date amount to 2,711 cases, against 3,444 cases at the same time last year; and in Constantinople, up to November 23, 1,345 cases, against 2,663 in 1900. The stock in Smyrna is now 3,062 cases, against 2,513 cases last year; and in Constantinople 653 cases, against 802 cases.

The exports from British India during the six months ended September were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899
Cwt. ...	46,111	49,957	48,404

ORRIS has been in good demand of late, the present low prices having induced business. For Florentine picked 29s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted from Leghorn, which is firmer.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT.—Advices from the New York market report that scarcity exists everywhere in the producing-districts.

POTASHES are again dearer, 26s. per cwt. now being asked for firsts. *Pearl* is unchanged, at 40s.

POTASH BICHRIMATE.—As present prices are now very low and unremunerative, it is probable there may be an advance; 3d. per lb. is quoted on the spot.

POTASH CHLORATE is obtainable at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. spot less 5 per cent. for powder or crystals, but some agents ask $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ net.

POTASH PRUSSATE.—Yellow of English make is quoted $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. net.

QUICKSILVER.—The exports from the United States during the nine months ended September were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899
Lbs. ...	590,607	622,707	1,079,832
\$...	337,000	342,000	518,000

QUININE has again declined in second-hands, small sales of good German sulphate in bulk being made at the close of last week at 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ per oz., and subsequently at 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$ for spot. On Wednesday the market was steadier, with sellers at 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$ for December; a few thousand ounces for March has been sold at 1s. 1d., and June at 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ Good German brands of new make are worth 1s. 1d. on the spot. The impending bark auctions have restricted business this week.

The exports of quinine, quinine-preparations, &c., from Germany during the nine months ended September amounted to:—

	1901	1900	1899
Kilos. ...	155,900	137,700	160,600
Marks ...	7,016,000	6,197,000	6,103,000

RHATANY-ROOT.—The stock in first hands is now exhausted.

SAFFRON has advanced about 1s. per lb. in Spain, owing to a fall in the rate of exchange; for best Valencia 22s. 6d. per lb. net is now wanted. The drop in the exchange has been caused by the Spanish Government enacting that certain duties must now be paid in gold.

The exports from Spain during the nine months ended September were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899
Kilos. ...	60,380	50,817	36,936
Pesetas	6,038,000	5,082,000	3,694,000

(Peseta=96d., or 25 to the £.)

SENEGA.—The nominal quotation is unchanged at 2s. 4d. per lb. net on the spot, although one holder is a seller at 2d. under this figure. There is very little demand, however, and none is now expected until the turn of the year.

Advices from Winnipeg, dated November 28, states that the digging has ceased, and that the whole amount of root held in that section would not amount to more than 2 tons.

SHELLAC.—Since our last report there has been a further important decline in this market owing to continued weakness in the Calcutta market, where the price of TN has dropped to 63. Consequently business in "futures" has ruled quiet, there being few buyers during the week; fair TN for January delivery has sold at 119s. to 115s., March 121s. to 115s., and June at 120s. per cwt. Prices on Wednesday were barely steady, the Calcutta price being cabled unchanged.

SODA, BICARBONATE, is quoted 7l. 5s. per ton in kegs, ex warehouse, and 6l. 15s., f.o.b. Liverpool.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE is the turn lower at from 7l. 15s. to 8l. per ton, in kegs on the spot, and 7l. 15s. in casks, f.o.b. Lyne.

SPICES.—The market has been quiet this week, the principal change being in Zanzibar *Cloves* which are lower. On Wednesday the quotation for March-May delivery was $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. At auction bold cut Cochin *Ginger* sold at 96s. 6d. per cwt., medium being bought in at 75s., small cut, mixed tips at 65s., and boldish rough at 51s. per cwt. *Pimento* was firmly held, only a few bids being accepted; common shelly and grey sold at $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ and ordinary at $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

per lb. East India *Capsicum*s were bought in at 25s. per cwt. for cherries. Good red Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 46s. per cwt. New selected *Cassia-lignea* was taken out at 50s. per cwt. *Cassia-vera* partly sold at 25s. per cwt. *China-cinnamon* was bought in at 27s. per cwt. *Pepper* continues very firm. Singapore white was bought in at 10d. per lb. for good fair. The quotation for fair Singapore is 9½d., and for Penang 9¾d. per lb. Singapore black is selling at 6¼d. per lb., and there are sellers of January-March shipment at 6½d. Heavy Penang was bought in at 6d., and grey Aleppy at 6½d. per lb.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Finest Italian powder is offered at 41s. per cwt., spot, which is firmer.

SOY.—Small sales have been made at 1s. 6d. per gal. duty paid.

SULPHUR.—A report from Messina, dated November 30 states that prices remain unaltered, although the Anglo-Sicilian Company are willing sellers. The difficulty, however, consists in finding a buyer who could relieve them of a considerable part of their stock, as at present high prices nobody has the courage to make heavy speculative purchases. A characteristic sign is that warrants of the company are being offered by re-sellers, without being bought back at once by the company. The stocks in Sicily at the end of October were about 60,000 tons in excess of that of last year, which proves that the production is largely increasing. Best unmixd seconds are quoted 83s. 9d.; best thirds, 73s.; current thirds, 68s.; and refined block sulphur, 86s. per ton of 13 Sic. cantars, f.o.b. Refined roll, 94s. 6d.; sublimed flowers, 103s.; current ditto, 94s. per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b.

THYMOL is quoted 9s. to 9s. 3d., spot.

TURMERIC.—Fair Cochin finger has been sold at 18s. per cwt.; and for Bengal there are sellers at 17s.

VANILLA.—In auction the large supply of 1,500 tins was offered, of which more than two-thirds sold at irregular but lower prices, fair to good Seychelles fetching 23s. 6d. for 7½ to 8½ inches; 19s. to 22s. for 7½ to 8 inches; and other lengths in proportion.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Very scarce at 35s. per cwt., spot.

The exports from Japan for the eight months ended August amounted to:—

	1901	1900	1899
Kin ...	2,339,774	2,617,266	3,049,470
	(Kin = 13 lb.)		

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, December 12.—Lycopodium is firm at 445m. per 100 kilos. Refined camphor is unchanged, and menthol is quiet.

* * * *

AMSTERDAM, December 12.—A further addition of 625 bales (52,526 kilos.) to the auctions of cinchona held here to-day brought the total to 8,768 bales and 311 cases, weighing 802,841 kilos. Of the above amount, 8,488 packages were disposed of at an average unit of 7-65c. per ½ kilo, against 7-70c. paid at the auction on November 7. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers:—English and American factories, who purchased the equivalents of 11,647 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 6,374 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 7,051 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Maine and Stuttgart factories, 5,855 kilos.; and various buyers, 6,257 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 13½c. to 92 per ½-kilo.; and druggists' bark from 11c. to 80c. per ½-kilo. The above quantity of bark contained 40,676 kilos. quinine sulphate (or 1,423,660 oz.). The average percentage for the manufacturing bark was 5-47 per cent., against 5-55 per cent. for the auction in November last, and 5-26 per cent. for the ten auctions held in 1900.

South Australian Honey.

A rapidly-growing industry in South Australia appears to be keeping and the manufacture of honey. According to official statistics just issued, the number of hives in the season 1900-1901 was 26,700, as against only 12,182 in 1899-1900. The amount of honey produced in the latter year was 523,981 lbs., while in 1900-1901 this was more than trebled, the total output amounting to 1,708,133 lbs. The quantity exported is not stated.

Commercial Conditions in Bolivia.

The disturbances which greatly hindered the commercial development of Bolivia have ceased (says *Le Nouveau Monde*), and business conditions have returned to their normal state more quickly than was expected. The situation at present is good, and will undoubtedly remain so as long as remunerative prices are obtained for copper and tin. It is advisable for those who have business relations with Bolivia to look after the financial standing of their customers at least once each year.

Formosan Camphor.

Mr. Wawn, the British Acting-Consul for North Formosa, in his annual report for 1900, states that the cultivation of camphor-trees in Formosa has lately been attended with very successful results, the number of young trees suitable for transplantation reaching more than one million. The camphor-trees of Formosa are mostly trees which are old and do not produce seeds, and even when such as do produce seeds are found, they are so remote in the savage districts that it has been impossible to make use of them. Consequently the seeds which have been used for plantation have mostly been brought from Kiushiu and Shikoku, in Japan. The Government has shown great energy in establishing plantations since the establishment of the monopoly in 1899.

The Sicilian Lemon-crop.

The American Consul at Catania reports, under date of October 15, that the conditions and prospects of the lemon-crop in this consular district are good, the quality of fruit is excellent, and size of crop normal—about 1,600,000 boxes; the only complaint is on account of the lateness of ripening, caused by the long drought, gathering being delayed much longer than usual. As shipments have not commenced, no estimate of prices can be given. Unless they rule higher in New York than last year, the probability is that no shipments will be made to the United States from Catania, the value of lemons shipped since January 1 being only \$825.09. The present freight per box to New York is 1s. 2d. (28.3c.). The total exportation of citrus-fruits from Italy and provinces for the first eight months of 1901 was as follows:—

	Quintals*	Lbs.
Oranges ...	628,653	138,592,840
Lemons ...	1,168,077	257,514,255
Limes ...	10,770	2,374,354
* 1 quintal = 220-46 lbs.		

American Peppermint Oil.

Regarding the peppermint-situation Mr. Albert M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, Mich., writes as follows:—"There is a serious shortage in the supply of peppermint oil, the crop of the present year being between 100,000 and 110,000 lb., which is but little more than one-third of the annual consumption of the world, and less even than the amount actually exported from this country to Europe, which has averaged during the past four years 128,716 lbs. The world's annual consumption of oil-peppermint is variously stated at from 250,000 to 300,000 lbs. When distilling of the new crop commenced early in August, there was carried by growers and dealers in the U.S.A. and Europe about 80,000 lbs., making the total available supply about 190,000 lbs. The decreased production has resulted from the fact that the low prices of the past few years have been below the actual cost of production, and now that the old stocks have become nearly exhausted the shortage is beginning to be felt. The article has in consequence been steadily advancing, being firmly held 50c. higher than two months ago, and the view is held by many that it will make an equal additional gain before another crop can be secured."

Turpentine Men Organise.

The turpentine manufacturers of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans, have been organised as a branch of the Turpentine Operators' Association, formed at Jacksonville, Fla., in August, which proposes to take in all the manufacturers in the United States. The Association decided to form associations in all parts of the turpentine field, to co-operate so as to regulate wages paid labour, mainly negroes, employed in the turpentine orchards, to curtail production so as to prevent over-production, which is held responsible for the present low prices, and to regulate as far as possible the price of turpentine, resin, and other naval store products.

In addition to the above a large and enthusiastic meeting of turpentine operators in West Florida was held recently at Pensacola. The meeting was presided over by A. Sessoms, a prominent operator of Bouifay, Fla., and Ande W. Thorp, of Freeport, Fla., was made secretary. The constitution and by-laws of the Turpentine Operators' Association, organised at Jacksonville, were unanimously adopted and signed by every man present. The *New York Commercial* says: "The association is gaining ground daily, and good results are sure to be the outcome. Prices will go up and all operators will work in unison."

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on December 4, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

The President (Mr. George Beggs), presided; and the other members of the Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), Mr. Grindley (Hon. Treasurer), and Messrs. J. E. Connor (Newry), Kelly, Smyth, Blair (Cork), H. V. Goldon (Birr), and Brown.

THE DEATH OF MR. PORTER

The PRESIDENT regretted the loss that the Council had sustained by the death of one of their members, Mr. Porter. That gentleman had been with them for a considerable time, and he was always there when they wanted him. Although he was not one of their most active members, they could always count on ready and valuable assistance from him whenever any question of difficulty arose. It therefore required no further words from him, he was sure, to support a motion that a letter of condolence should be addressed to Mrs. Porter.

The motion was assented to in silence.

A WELCOME TO MR. GOLDON.

The PRESIDENT said that was the first time they were having the pleasure of seeing one of their new members on the Council, and it afforded him great pleasure to welcome Mr. Goldon there.

Mr. GOLDON said he was much obliged for the President's kind reception. His absence from the last meeting was due to his having missed a train by two minutes.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. Ferrall) read a letter from Mr. Montgomery, of Royal Avenue, Belfast, thanking the Council for a resolution which they had passed acknowledging services rendered by him whilst he was a member of the Council, and stating that his experience and acquaintance with the trade in the North should still be at their service.

The PRESIDENT: It is very gratifying to know that, although no longer one of our members, Mr. Montgomery is still willing to help us.

ENFORCING THE PHARMACY ACT.

A letter was read from Colonel Chamberlain, Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stating that the Council's letter, asking for the assistance of that force in the detection and prosecution of offences under the Pharmacy Acts, would receive careful consideration.

The PRESIDENT: This letter is only a bare acknowledgment, but we hope to get a more favourable reply later on.

CORK SCHOOL RECOGNISED.

A report from the School Committee recommended that the application of the Principal of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institution of Cork to have it placed on the list of schools recognised by the Council, should be granted, provided a guarantee was given that each student would be required to do 100 hours' practical work at the bench in chemistry.

Mr. KELLY: Would that be in keeping with our Regulation?

The REGISTRAR: The Regulation requires a course of not less than three months, including the 100 hours.

Mr. BLAIR: I have the permission of the head-master to say that they will give the 100 hours.

The PRESIDENT: We should get a letter from him to that effect.

Mr. BLAIR: A statement could be required to be inserted in the certificate that the student has worked the 100 hours. I will call on the head-master and get the required assurance from him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: When do they commence?

Mr. BLAIR: The classes are going on at present, and there will be a new session after Christmas.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Blair should be appointed to visit the school officially on the part of the Council.

This proposal was approved of.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following having been duly proposed and seconded, were elected members of the Society: Sir Thomas W.

Robinson, Kingstown, co. Dublin; Mr. E. P. Magee, Kells and Mr. B. J. Coyle, Cashel.

Other reports having been read, and other business disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Trade-mark Law.

PROFESSOR JOHN CUTLER commenced the fourth of his lectures on this subject by drawing attention to a case which had been decided a few days previously, in which some old trade-marks were taken off the register under Section 90 of the Act, although they had been on the register since 1876, and had been publicly used all along without any objection having been raised. It had been suggested that the Statute of Limitations should apply to registered trade-marks, so that a trader's title to a trade-mark should be indefeasible at the end of twelve years from its registration. He approved of this suggestion, then dealt with Sections 91 and 92. The former enables the proprietor of a trade-mark, by application to the Patent Office, to cancel the entry or part thereof on the register. This, among other things, enables a trader whose registration is too wide in regard to goods to cut down his registration to the goods on which he actually uses his mark, and so avert an application to the Court for this purpose. As to Section 92, the lecturer pointed out that under it, by application to the Court, a trade-mark can be altered in any respect other than an "essential particular," but he added that the Courts were very chary of allowing any alterations in an old trade-mark. The lecturer then dealt with Section 87, which provides for an alteration of the register when a trade-mark passes from one person to another. Under this section, if A buys the business and goodwill of B, together with B's registered trade-marks, A's name is substituted for B's on the register as the subsequent proprietor of the trade-marks.

Professor Cutler then dealt with infringements of trade-marks, giving the following definition:—

Infringement is the use by the defendant for commercial purposes in connection with goods of the kind for which the plaintiff's right to exclusive use exists (*i.e.*, goods for which his mark is registered and used), not being the goods of the plaintiff, of a mark identical with the plaintiff's mark, or comprising some of its material features, or colourably resembling it, so as to be calculated to cause the goods of the defendant to be taken, by ordinary purchasers, for the goods of the plaintiff.

He pointed out that although the mere possession of goods bearing an infringing trade-mark is not in itself infringement, possession for commercial purposes constitutes infringement, illustrating this point by referring to a case in which a china-manufacturer bought abroad 5,000 cigars, which were consigned to him here in boxes bearing (unknown to him) an infringing trade-mark. When attacked by the owner of the mark, the china-manufacturer offered to have it erased, and stated that he had no intention of selling the cigars, as they were "for his own family use." Nevertheless he was found guilty of infringement, and he had to pay costs. The lecturer next referred to the growing tendency of the Courts to discourage actions for very small infringement, citing a case in which the value of the infringing goods was only 7s. 6d. The Court refused to allow plaintiffs their costs. It was then pointed out that a trader is liable for infringements committed by his servants in the ordinary course of business, but the Courts are reluctant to act upon isolated instances, especially where the servant is no longer in the trader's employment. He pointed out that A infringes not only if he uses B's trade-mark on his goods, but if he uses it in his price-lists, advertisements, or circulars.

In considering whether a man has infringed when he has not taken the whole of a trade-mark, the question is whether he has taken a material portion of it. A material portion is that which is relied upon by some class of purchasers, or in some particular locality, as denoting the plaintiff's goods. If an alleged infringer uses a trade-mark which, though not a copy of the plaintiff's, yet resembles the plaintiff's mark, it is for the Judge to decide whether the resemblance is such as to be calculated to deceive. The plaintiff in a trade-mark case may disentitle himself to relief by making misrepresentations as to his goods, but if he does not do so at the time, it is immaterial if he made them in the past.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 11., obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 27, 1901.)

"CYGNITE"; for chemicals, &c., in Class 1. By Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark (Limited), 7 Caledonian Road, King's Cross, N. 240,519.

Dolphin brand; for a boiler-scale remover. By Wallington & Gracie, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 240,561.

Device of label (the essential particulars being the facsimile signature and the device); for a sanitary soap. By T. B. Greenwood, The Callis, Tamworth Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 238,699.

"PICTA VICA"; for a medicine. By A. N. Owen, 124 Regent Street, W. 240,543.

Device and word "OXIEN" (essential particulars device and word "Oxien"); for goods in Class 3. By the Giant Oxie Company, Willow Street, Augusta, Maine, U.S.A. 238,929.

"MALLOWEEN" (no claim for "Mallow"); for skin-preparations and for perfumery for the skin. By H. Dawson & Co., 34 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 240,652 and 240,653.

Device of House of Commons; for chemicals. By R. Fry & Co. (Limited), 21 and 22 Middle Street, Brighton. 240,719.

Ancient mariner device; for chemicals. By H. Thiebauld de la Crouë, Homeleigh, Whitehall Road, Woodford Wells, Essex. 240,856.

"FERROMANGANIN" and device (the essential particular); for a medicinal preparation for human use. By A. S. Welner, 57 Holborn Viaduct. 240,859.

"THERAPEUTOID"; for drugs and chemicals in Class 3. By the Therapeutid Medicine Company, 205 Rotherhithe New Road, S.E. 241,221.

"SALOQUINE" (no claim for "Sal"); for pharmaceutical products. By Vereinigte Chininfabriken, Zimmer & Co., Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung, 46 Darmstaedter Landstrasse, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 241,251.

"SAGRADINE"; for chemicals. By J. & J. Thompson & Co. (Limited), 192 Manchester Street, Oldham. 241,306.

"CALAITINE" (no claim for "Calait"); for goods in Class 4. By the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Freisenheimer, Landstrasse, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany. 240,930.

Device of serpent; for optical goods. By Bruce, Green & Co., 53 Berners Street, W. 240,169.

"SPARKLETS" (no claim for "Sparkle"); for beverages in Class 42. By Aerators (Limited), 56 Broad Street Avenue, Blomfield Street, E.C. 236,812.

Label bearing a combination of devices (the essential particular); for condensed milk. By the Société Suisse d'Industrie Laitière, Peninsula House, Monument Street, E.C. 240,471.

Device of pierrot on a pedestal; for common soap and candles. By Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 241,095.

Milkmaid brand (picture of milkmaid); for perfumery. By the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, 10 Mark Lane, E.C. 239,722.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 4, 1901.)

"TARTARFLUVIN" (no claim for "Tartar"); for a dye. By C. E. G. Roeper, Bei den Muhren 69, Hamburg, Germany. 239,979.

"KODOL"; for photographic chemicals. By Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 241,841.

"AQUAZONE" (no claim for "Aqua"); for chemicals in Class 2. By the Wednesfield Chemical Syndicate (Limited), Rookery Street, Wednesfield, Staffordshire. 237,470.

"CARBOLEX" (no claim for "Carbol"); for a disinfectant. By J. & W. Wilson, 31 Wapping, Liverpool. 241,354.

"TRESSILENE" (no claim for "Tress"); for goods in Classes 3 and 48. By the Tressilene Company, 6 Trinity Square, E.C. 241,216 and 240,506.

Scientific Progress.

Fluorescein is, according to Zellner, an excellent indicator, especially in determining ammonia. It is useful in the case of dark liquids, and is not counter-indicated in the presence of carbonates. The solution is made by dissolving 0.4 gramme fluorescein in 50 c.c. of absolute alcohol and adding 30 c.c. of water.

Preparation of Vanillin.—M. A. Trillat, in a paper before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on the oxidation of unsaturated alcohols by contact action, finds that on submitting the vapours or alcohols mixed with air to the action of a hot platinum spiral, allyl alcohol gave 5 per cent. of its weight of acrolein, cinnamic acid gave the corresponding aldehyde, and isoeugenol and eugenol gave vanillin.

Potassium Selenocyanate.—To make this, an intimate mixture of 70 grammes of pure KCy with 79 grammes of finely-powdered commercial selenium is melted at as low a temperature as possible. Take up with 40 c.c. of water, and heat on the water-bath for three or four hours, renewing the water when necessary; then evaporate to dryness with constant stirring, and take up with 1 litre of boiling absolute alcohol; a current of CO₂ is then passed through the solution for two hours. Filter, drive off the alcohol by distillation, and dry the crystals of KCySe; the return should be from 96 to 98 per cent. In this manner all loss of selenium is avoided.—(*Chemical News*, November 8, 1901.)

Colchicine in Colchicum-flowers.—J. B. Nagelwoort, in a communication to the *Nederl. Tijdschrift voor Pharm., Chemie en Toxicologie* (1901, 206), states that he has found 0.1 per cent. of colchicine in the fresh flowers of colchicum. He treated the flowers by maceration and pressure with 50-per-cent. alcohol, evaporated the tinctures so obtained *in vacuo*, and precipitated the alkaloid from the watery liquor by means of tannin. The insoluble tannate was treated with lead oxide and the free colchicine washed out with chloroform. The chloroform solution was distilled, the residue dissolved in alcohol, which in its turn was distilled, and finally the alcoholic residue was washed free from fat by means of petroleum ether and dried in an exsiccator. Hitherto the recorded percentages of colchicine from the flowers have varied from 0.01 to 0.6 per cent.

Rapid Estimation of Arsenious Oxide in Paris Green.—Avery and Beans' method is given as follows:—Powder a sample of the Paris green in an agate mortar and weigh out 0.2 to 0.3 gramme into a beaker of about 300 c.c. capacity. Add about 25 c.c. water, and to the green suspended in the water add, with constant stirring, concentrated hydrochloric acid till solution is just effected; from 6 to 10 drops is usually sufficient. Now add to the acid solution sodium-bicarbonate solution till a slight permanent precipitate is formed, and at this point add 2 grammes to 3 grammes of sodium-potassium tartrate in solution. The tartrate will at once dissolve the precipitated copper and prevent further precipitation during the subsequent titration. Dilute to about 200 c.c., add solid sodium bicarbonate and starch solution, and titrate with iodine in the usual way.—(*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 23 page 485.)

Oil of Citron.—Mr. H. E. Burgess has examined a quantity of oil of citron of undoubted genuineness, and obtains the following results, which are tabulated with those obtained by other workers:—

—	Sp. Gr.	Rotation	Boiling point
Sample A (genuine)	0.8513	+80° 13'	60°–100° (10 mm.)
Sample B (containing lemon) ...	0.8568	+70° 13'	58°–90° (10 mm.)
Gildemeister ...	0.8710	+67° 8'	177°–220°
Charabot ...	0.8700	+67° 0'	177°–220°
Parry ...	0.86–0.87	+66°–76°	

Sample A contained 6 per cent. of citral and B 5 per cent., and they had refractive indices of 1.4750 and 1.4755 respectively.

There has always been considerable confusion between lemon and citron oil, as in France and Sicily lemon oil is known as "Essence de Citron," while citron is known as "Essence de Cedrat." Citron oil is stated to be expressed from the rind of *Citrus medica risso*; but, in fact, a smaller variety of the fruit is used, the true citron being used almost exclusively for candied peel. The majority of citron oil sent to this country is nothing more than a mixture of lemon oil with verbena, and in some cases a small quantity of otto of roses is used as a sweetening agent. Citron oil is only expressed in Sicily to special order.—(*Analyst*, October, 1901.)